

R THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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One Dollar a year.

No. 40

J. Pierpoint Morgan Dead

J. Pierpoint Morgan died in Rome, Italy, Monday, twelve minutes before noon, which was about 6 a. m. New York time.

Mr. Morgan had been traveling in Egypt and Italy seeking rest and health since December. Frequent reports had been received of his illness but it seemed only to be intermittent and temporary. After his arrival at Rome, however, he became very sick and his recovery was soon despaired of.

Mr. Morgan was born in 1837 in New England and inherited New England traditions along with ten million dol-

lars from his father. While it was thought that he did not possess his father's business ability, he soon developed into the world's greatest financier.

His physicians claim that his sickness was due largely to excitement over the money trust investigation before which he testified previously to his departure for the East. On his last trip, for the first time in life, he severed himself from all business relations.

It is not thought that his death will have any serious effect upon the stock markets.

The Fight on Hook Worm

The Rockefeller Sanitary Commission began its work in 1910 and its third annual report has recently been published. This report is one of the most graphic histories of the warfare on disease ever published. Some of the figures, owing to the recent work done in Berea, will undoubtedly prove of interest to our readers.

In 1910 the commission operated in six states microscopically examining 14,789 persons and treating 11,623. In 1911 the work covered eleven states, 90,724 being examined microscopically and 119,378 treated. In 1912 eleven states were embraced in the work with 226,951 microscopic examinations and 258,775 treated. For three years a total of 132,651 were examined and 361,556 treated. On an average, 359 persons have been treated per day since the work began, and the aver-

age cost to the commission for each person treated during the last year is the small sum of 77 cents. In other words, it has only cost 77 cents to cure each of these sufferers and left them to a better scale of living.

The work in Kentucky was begun in 1912, 23,028 persons being treated. The board announced that it expects to treat over a hundred thousand in the state this year, dispensaries being established in every county where the Fiscal Courts or local authorities make appropriations to defray local expenses, which includes the actual cost of the medicine for the treatment of the indigent.

If the campaign is kept up, at the previous rate, but a few years will be necessary to entirely stamp out the disease. A few years will show a wealthier, happier and regenerated Southland.

THE STORY

We are running the second installment of our new story this week. It is not too late to look up last week's paper and read the introduction. Every one interested in clean politics should take this opportunity to follow a modern progressive in his struggle for government of the people.

OUR ADS.

We call the attention of our readers to the character of our ads. We have the best display now we have ever had. It will be seen that they are scattered over the various pages and are both home and foreign. Two interesting new ones will be discovered this week, the large display of the Madley and Tarey Company on page 2, and the Green Seal Paint on page 5, the latter being run in the interest of a local advertiser, Mr. Clarkson, the hardware man. Newspapers are not only beneficial for their news, and, as The Citizen, for its home and farm articles, but when they have the right standard it is a fact that they put before the reading public the best class of merchandise that can be purchased and show just where it can be had the cheapest.

FOR FRUIT GROWERS

Every home owner or renter who has an orchard should read our article this week on page 7 entitled "The Codling Moth." It is hardly likely that the cold weather of the last week has done much damage to the fruit but this moth will if precautions are not taken. Full directions are given for spraying so as to save the crop.

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WORLD NEWS

Adrianople Falls at Last—New Military Law For Germany—England May Increase Army and Navy
Mexican Rebels Gain Victory.

ACKNOWLEDGE THEY ARE WHIPPING-DELL.

Too late for the press last week, came the announcement of the fall of Adrianople, which has been expected for a number of months. The gallant defense of this and other fortresses, by the Turks who experienced defeat on every battlefield of the war, is the sole crumb of comfort for the hitherto dauntless fighters.

MME DE LABOULAYE



One of the new and charming additions to Washington's diplomatic circle is Mme. de Laboulaye, wife of the new second secretary of the French embassy.

Following this catastrophe, which was inevitable, the Porte has announced its acceptance of all the terms of peace proposed by the European Powers, and it is expected that hostilities will cease within a few weeks, the Turks contenting themselves with holding only Constantinople of all their European possessions. Ultimately they will have to trek back into the deserts of Asia and Africa unless they yield to the seductions of modern progressivism.

GERMANY TO INCREASE ARMY
The German Reichstag met after the Easter holidays, Wednesday. The most important measure, which will come up for discussion, is the propos-

KENTUCKY'S CONSERVATION POLICY

In an editorial last week we discussed the so called development of the mountains, characterizing it as exploitation and devastation and speaking of conservation as a term only heard of as affecting distant states. But since writing this editorial, there has come into our hands a circular outlining the conservation policy of the state. This policy is the result of an act of the Legislature at its last session which provides that the State Board of Forestry shall have power to purchase lands in the name of the state for suitable forest reserves at a price not exceeding \$10 per acre. The Board may also accept gifts of land and money for forestry purposes.

It is the aim of the Board to acquire lands in portions of the state where the need of scientific forestry is most plainly evident.

Another object of this board, through its chief officer, the state forester, is to cooperate with counties, municipalities, corporations and individuals in preparing plans for the direction, management and replacement of trees, wood lots and timber tracts. The only charge for this service is traveling expenses of the men employed. Much of this work can be done by correspondence, and the state forester at Frankfort invites questions relating to any subject under the scope of his department.

Through late, this is a good beginning for the state, and it is to be hoped that before many years many practically abandoned farms and all devastated tracts will be reforested by the state and in its permanent possession, or by individuals and corporations at the state's direction and help. It is also to be hoped that some tracts of untouched forests will fall into the hands of the state for preservation.

Berea has given the State a practical demonstration of the benefits of forestry and her classes in scientific forestry have done and will do much more to make the movement popular.

TO MEN WHO TIP THE BOTTLE

We have some good friends, younger and older as well, in the vicinity of Berea who have a weakness for tipping the bottle. With all such friends we wish to have an earnest friendly word.

The blind tiger, which has been a seduction near Berea, has recently received a swat in the face, and the importation of liquor through the express office has been stopped. Now it is up to these friends to decide whether, with these temptations lessened, or removed, they will seize the opportunity to swear off and be free from a weakness which they certainly regret, or whether they will continue to be the slaves of the bottle and set their wives at work to find new ways of indulging an appetite which they know is harmful.

The appetite for intoxicating liquors is a kind of slavery. It makes people do things they never intended to do. Men who have committed crimes under the influence of liquor have almost invariably been very much surprised to find that they had fallen into such things.

And there are higher pleasures and better ways of having a good time. There is work to do, there are times to whistle, songs to sing, horses to drive, quoits to pitch, balls to throw, visits to make, papers to read, dogs and gos and fishing poles. Let us all have a good time without tipping the bottle.

FLOODS ON UPPER OHIO SUBSIDING

River Stationary nearly a Foot Below: Mark of '84 Both at Cincinnati and Louisville, Cincinnati Record Being About 70 Feet and Louisville's 45 Feet.

The floods in the Ohio Valley, due to the heavy rains falling as late as Thursday, the 27th, have been the most disastrous during the week in the history of the country. Hitherto the chief damage has been done along the Ohio, but the floods of the past week have been unique in that the upper water courses and tributaries of the Ohio have done the most damage. And it is worthy of note that Ohio and Indiana, states practically devoid of forests, have been the chief sufferers.

At present the waters in the tributaries have subsided and the Ohio is endeavoring to carry off the burden of the floods, and the cities and towns along its banks are now the sufferers, and a week later and throughout most of the present month, the Mississippi will likely be a terror to the people within many miles of its banks.

The cities in Ohio hardest struck by the floods are Dayton, Columbus, Hamilton, Mansfield, Tiffin, Chillicothe, Middleport, Fremont, Piqua, Harrison, Troy, Valley Junction, Zanesville, Massillon and Cleves and the destruction of life estimated at nearly four hundred.

In Indiana, Peru, Brookville, Fort Wayne and Terre Haute were the chief sufferers, with a death list of nearly two hundred.

It will be noted that the first reports were greatly exaggerated and necessarily so because of the terrorizing nature of the floods which made

ed new military law, which provides for a large increase in military expenditures. It is officially announced that the purpose to increase the army is not to engage in war or to threaten other nations, but simply to be prepared in case there should be complications. It is said to be purely a matter of self-defense.

ENGLAND UNDECIDED
The movement in France and Germany and many other continental powers toward a large increase in military forces is creating a good deal of excitement in England. The king's speech in opening Parliament was looked forward to with the hope that it would give some suggestion as to the government's policy, but it did not.

The people were hoping that a time of general peace was arriving, and that military expenditures might be curtailed.

England relies chiefly upon her navy, and the English people have not been niggardly in their appropria-

tions either for the army or navy, and it is likely that they will not see themselves outstripped by any continental power.

A VICTORY FOR THE REBELS

A victory for the rebel forces over the government was reported from Durango, Mexico, last Friday, both sides, however, sustained heavy losses.

A CORRECTION

In our news notes recently, the statement was made from Sand Gap that Mr. T. G. Gay had withdrawn from the race for justice of Jackson County. But we are now authorized to state that this was a mistake, that Mr. Gay is still a candidate and expects to be elected by a good majority.

We are very sorry that this mistake occurred and shall be glad to do everything possible to offset the injury done.

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

The Trouble Grows

The finances of the state continue to get in a worse condition. Within the last few days the United States Government has withdrawn Prof. Alvin Reed, an expert dairymen, assigned to Kentucky, whose expenses were to be paid by the State Experiment Station. This the state was unable to do owing to the lack of funds in the state treasury.

Within the last month the state has also refused payment of Confederate pensions, and the appropriation at the state reform school has been held up, or cut down from \$20,000 to

\$5,000.

Possibly the most serious situation is that confronting the State University and the two normal schools. A letter made public by Pres. Crabbe of the Eastern Kentucky Normal school states that his institution has not received a dollar in revenue for months. The letter caused sufficient excitement to bring together the sinking fund commissioners, at whose suggestion the governor is sending the state inspector to Richmond to find out just how the institution has been spending the money it did not get.

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Two of the Aliens Electrocuted—The Taita at New Haven—Want Patterson Pardon—Fast Train Ditched—Tennessee Legislature in Middlesboro—Publisher and Editor Go to Court of St. James

ALLENS PAY THE PENALTY Floyd Allen and his son, Claude, sentenced to death for the courthouse murders in Hillside a year ago, were both electrocuted last Friday.

Governor Manly was out of the state during the last few hours of the criminals, and an effort was made to get the Lieutenant Governor to intervene and commute their sentences, but the Governor was notified in Philadelphia, and immediately returned to the State, when the execution went forward.

TAFTS LEAVE THE SOUTH Ex-Pres. Taft and family have been sojourning at their winter cottage in Augusta, Ga., since March 5th, but they left for the north, Friday, and the former President will take up his duties as Professor of Law at Yale University.

WANT PATTERSON PARDONED Pres. Wilson is being urged to pardon John H. Patterson, President of

Continued on page five

MRS. WHITELAW REID



Mrs. Reid is the widow of the late ambassador from the United States to Great Britain.

MAYOR CASSIDY A FIGHTER Mayor Cassidy of Lexington was accosted on the streets, Sunday evening, by a former saloon keeper, whose license he had revoked for violating the Sunday ordinance some time ago. After a few words the Mayor was struck on the chin by the saloon keeper, but defended himself in great style, knocking his opponent down with a stroke on the jaw. Bystanders interfered, but the Mayor had already won the fight.

CALLAHAN CASES CALLED

The case of the Commonwealth vs. the fifteen defendants in the Callahan conspiracy case was called at Winchester, Monday. Jurymen were summoned from Clark County. After a statement for the defense Judge Benton continued the case till the next term of court.

PLAGUED BY HIS WRITING

Robert W. Woolley of Kentucky reported to be Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's selection for first assistant, fails to meet the Senate's approval, it is said, because of articles published some time ago criticizing that body. President Wilson is able to sympathize with Woolley, having had like experiences over his own writings, and the Treasurer, it is claimed, will insist upon the appointment.

DELAYED MAIIS

Mail of all kinds has been delayed for nearly a week owing to the flood situation in the Ohio Valley. It has been almost impossible to get mail from New York or Boston or from Chicago and northern points. Letters mailed in Boston a week ago are just arriving.

The Lexington Postoffice was delayed, Monday, with the first mail from the East for a number of days, and that came by speeder car, having been despatched to the South through Tennessee and over the Queen and Crescent.

A NONAGENARIAN

General Simon Bolivar Buckner, known as the sage of Glendale, General in the Confederate Army, having surrendered to General Grant at Fort Donaldson early in the war, and later Governor of Kentucky, celebrated his 90th birthday, April 1st. He was born in 1823 and is still healthy and hearty.

Labor troubles are often caused by men who are trying to make a living without work.

There is many a wife whose husband belongs to the church, who never suspects that he has religion.

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

BAD ROADS AND GOOD SCHOOLS

The following is an extract from a very interesting and important contribution to the current issue of Farm and Fireside:

"Out of twenty-five million children in the United States, less than eighteen million go to school.

"Of those seven million children who do not go to school, half of them live in the country, where bad roads—muddy roads, rutty roads, dangerous roads—not only prevent them from getting to and from school, but by their impoverishment of the farm prevent the existence of any good schools for them to go to.

"Many children are killed each year walking railroads to school. Why? They have no roads to walk on. Many children each year have no schools to go to. Why? The roads are so bad there is no profit in farming, no money for schools, no progress, no growth no ambition. Hundreds of thousands of children yearly have to do with a little schooling, a little part of a term at school—why? Because Father needs their help on the farm—he isn't making money enough to spare his children's time for school-days because he has to pay so much for hauling his crops to market he has no profit left over for extra hired help.

"Isn't it your problem too Mrs. Mother? Isn't it worth your while to agitate the question? Isn't it worth your while to bring it up in church, in school, in society, in club, in neighborhood, to talk, to inquire, to agitate, to educate, those who don't know, and perhaps don't want to know, to understand that the expense of good roads is like the expense of a new threshing-machine, plow or a pair of horses, sure to come back many fold in the course of time."

"QUEER" PEOPLE

Every neighborhood has what are called "queer" folks. Sometimes it is a woman who is "queer," sometimes a man who is "peculiar." As a rule, a man or a woman is "queer" the moment he or she does something different from the way others in the community do the same thing. Let a woman chance, for instance, to have the slightest spark of individuality in her ideas of dress, and if those ideas happen to differ from the prevailing modes, or from the dress of her neighbors, she is at once "queer." Suppose a woman's neighbors do not happen to be interested in the same things in which she is interested, and she chances thereby to keep somewhat to herself so that she may pursue the things which attract her—in other words, let her think that her time is of more value to her than to spend it listening to the gossip of her neighbors and in visiting "round" or "calling"—that woman is at once adjudged "queer." Suppose a mother happens to believe that to be with her children at home is a greater pleasure to her, and possibly a greater benefit to her children, and she prefers to stay with them instead of rushing off here to a "tea" or there to a "card-party," or, in other words, suppose she happens to be one of those old-fashioned women who love their homes and their children—and, worse than all, their husbands—better than the world outside and the things that she thinks don't count for quite so much, you are told that she is a "very peculiar woman: nice, oh, yes charming in many ways, but so peculiar. Queer, you know"—Ladies Home Journal.

ILLEGIBLE SIGNATURES

A word may be said as to the legibility of a signature. Dozens of people write plainly and legibly until they reach the page where they sign their name. The signature trails off vaguely, vowels and consonants running into one another until the unfortunate individual who receives the letter is puzzled to ascertain from whom it has come. A woman who re-

ceives a great many letters from the outside public is sometimes compelled to paste the signature of a correspondent on the envelope that carries back her reply to an interesting letter. She has decided upon this plan as the only peaceful way of saving herself from misunderstanding and of lessening the burdens of the officials in Washington who open and return dead letters.—The Christian Herald.

When Strikers Were Flogged.

In the days when George III. was king the law provided that if a man refused to work during any dispute about wages he should not only be sentenced to a term of imprisonment, but receive a sound flogging as well. An amusing story is told which proves that even in those days there lived at least one man, and he no less a personage than the then lord mayor of London, who sympathized with the strikers and who, it is, was made to bitterly regret his leniency in this respect. During Mr. Woods' tenure of office at a certain journeyman sugar baker, having had the audacity to go on strike for higher wages, was duly brought before the lord mayor and charged with this felonious offense. The humane Mr. Woods put him in prison, but omitted to make an order for the flogging on the warrant of commitment, so that the prisoner escaped this most humiliating and painful part of his punishment. When he had done his time the sugar baker, instead of throwing himself before the lord mayor in a gesture of gratitude, brought an action against him for breach of the law, and the jury were compelled to award him damages for being illegally deprived of his flogging! — Pearson's Weekly.

The warfare has culminated within the last month, after a fight of more than twenty years, in the passage of the so-called Webb Bill, the successor to the Shepherd-Kenyon Bill in Congress, which will be the most effective ally of the temperance forces in the nation, as it will allow local self-government in temperance matters, prohibiting, as it does, the interstate shipment of liquor into dry territory in any state.



The Mabley & Carew Co.

(Fountain Square) CINCINNATI, OHIO

WELCOME you to their re-constructed and improved store. New sales-floors have been added, New elevators constructed, New entrances built, walls removed and the entire interior of the building remodeled.

Thousands of dollars have been expended to make this store the best of its kind anywhere.

A trip to Cincinnati is not complete unless you include a visit to Mabley & Carew. We have been busy for many months, reconstructing and improving and bettering, and there is now completed the finest and best store in this part of the country.

We are now ready to say Welcome, come to this great exposition and see the largest and most beautiful exclusive women's and girls' garment floor in Cincinnati. An exhibition on the third floor of handsome Coats, Suits and Dresses for girls, misses and women, all reasonably priced.

A millinery department occupying the entire fourth floor in which are displayed more handsome European and American model hats than you can see in any other establishment.

The second floor—twenty thousand square feet devoted to men's and boys' clothing.

The fifth floor—a great permanent exposition of women's, girls' and children's shoes and women's furnishings.

On the main floor are men's furnishings, men's hats, men's shoes, gloves, hosiery, novelties of all kinds.

The basement floor houses the best house-furnishing and china departments we know of.

Again Welcome. Come to Cincinnati, come to Mabley & Carew, Fountain Square, come right up from the depot, make yourself at home, use our big home-like rest room, check your valises and hand baggage, use our information bureau, write your letters, all this with our compliments.

Cincinnati's Great Style Exposition daily at

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Fountain Square,

Cincinnati, Ohio.



The Webb Law

An Effective Ally to the Temperance Forces

History of Temperance Reform

The Temperance Reform movement began in 1785 with the publication of a pamphlet by Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Constitutional Convention and Revolutionary hero.

The history of the movement from its beginning to the present time is one of the most thrilling in the world's annals. At intervals it seemed that temperance sentiment declined but the decline was only temporary, and decade by decade the forces were rallied and reinforced, advanced ground having been taken ranging all the way from a call to the temperate use of ardent spirits to the insistence upon total abstinence both as to the use of ardent and fermented spirits. And then came the organized movements for prohibition, the attempt to prohibit by high license, prohibition by local option and state-wide prohibition.

The warfare has culminated within the last month, after a fight of more than twenty years, in the passage of the so-called Webb Bill, the successor to the Shepherd-Kenyon Bill in Congress, which will be the most effective ally of the temperance forces in the nation, as it will allow local self-government in temperance matters, prohibiting, as it does, the interstate shipment of liquor into dry territory in any state.

"Let not the sun go down upon thy wrath."

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

TO PREVENT LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Governor Haines Heartily Applauded for Stand He Takes on Enforcement of Statutes.

Once and only once during the rendering of Governor Haines' splendid inaugural address, says the Portland Evening Express, did the members of the legislature and the interested spectators break forth in hearty and spontaneous applause. This was when he spoke of the liquor law.

"I shall do all in my power during my term of office," said the governor, "to encourage the honest enforcement of all our statutes against the liquor traffic; and I ask all good citizens who have the love of their fellow-men at heart to join with me in this undertaking. I especially ask the press of the state, without regard to its political or party allegiance, to help in creating a public sentiment against rum selling and rum drinking. It can do more to help or more to hinder in this cause than any other influence in the state. No one can doubt the curse of intoxicating liquors to those who use them. Science has proved their certain destruction to health and life. Business no longer tolerates them. The man seeking employment with rum on his breath finds no work, but is relegated to the realm of trampdom. The business man who indulges in them uses very soon finds that he has no credit at the bank. The transportation companies do not find it safe to employ men who drink. The farmer who returns home from town drunk has the contempt of his neighbor, his wife and children, and their pity and sympathy. The professional man who was once called brilliant, with the remark that 'it is too bad he drinks,' is now called a fool for throwing his life away. No sane man in the light of modern investigation and science can give any excuse for the use of intoxicating liquors or for the grog shops from which they are dispensed."

"The man whose business it is to sell liquor in violation of law is, as a rule, too lazy and shiftless to do anything else. He is in that business for the money he can make out of it, and when once he has engaged in it, he becomes so demoralized that afterward he is disqualified for any other vocation. The money he takes, especially from the laboring man, to whom he does the most harm, cannot be spent for clothing, food or other necessities or luxuries of life."

EVIL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

Investigations Among Soldiers Show That Liquor Lessens Enduring Qualities While Marching.

By COL. L. MERVIN MAUS, Medical Corps, United States Army.

During the Swedish alcoholic investigations among soldiers a number of picked non-commissioned officers and men were selected for rifle practice. The tests covered a number of days, part of which time the men were tried out with small quantities of alcohol, about 1½ ounces of brandy. The results were invariably the same. When alcohol was taken during quick fire, the hits were 30 per cent less, although the men imagined they were firing quicker. When slow aiming was allowed the difference was 50 per cent in favor of abstaining days. During the marching tests some of the men were allowed alcohol, while others were deprived of its use. The drinking men were found far inferior in marching and enduring qualities besides all of the sunstrokes and heat exhaustion occurred among the drinking class. As a result of these experiments the Austrian soldier is not allowed to carry brandy on his person, as was previously the case.

Our Greatest Foe.

Dr. Howard A. Kelley of Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, characterizes the liquor traffic as follows:

"Had alcohol never been discovered, and were it then in my power to portray the effects of such a discovery, all men, without exception, would declare it impossible to conceive of any more diabolical plan for the degradation and destruction of the human race. Our greatest foes are the manufacturers and the distributors of alcohol. The story of injuries done by drink is so written in the sad life history of many of our greatest men; is so evident throughout our land in squalor, poverty, misery and crime, and replete in prisons, workhouses and asylums, as well as in domestic infelicity, that it is inconceivable that any intelligent, rational man can deny the necessity for strong, united action to rid the land of both manufacturer and distributor."

Abstinence Is Essential.

James Thorpe, the champion of the Olympic games, is an Indian, and discussing the welfare of the Indian race, he said:

"Total abstinence is essential to my people. The average Indian cannot drink temperately. His idea of temperance is like that of the country gentleman who said:

"I drink brandy only on two occasions—when I have roast chicken for dinner and when I haven't."—Detroit Free Press.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson I.—Second Quarter, For April 6, 1913.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxvii, 22-34. Memory Verse, 33, 34—Golden Text, Isa. xxx, 18—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearna.

Seven other sons, including Ishmael, are recorded as having been born to Abraham by his secondary wife, but to Isaac he gave all his possessions (xxv, 1, 2, 5) and sent the others away unto the east country. Abraham lived 175 years, and when he died Isaac and Ishmael laid his body beside that of Sarah in the cave of Machpelah (xxv, 20). While he lived he looked for the city which hath foundations whose builder and maker is God (Heb. xi, 10, 11), and he is still waiting for it and for the complete fulfillment of the promises made to him as heir of the world (Rom. iv, 13). Time is long to us, but not to Him to whom a thousand years are but as yesterday when it is past (Ps. xc, 4) and as a watch in the night.

It is sinful to see Isaac dwelling in the well Lahalrol, as well as of Ishmael living in the well of Mamre that liveth and seeth me (xxv, 11; xvi, 14, margin). He was forty years old when he married Rebekah, and he was sixty when the twins Jacob and Esau were born. It forebodes trouble to read that Isaac loved Esau, but Rebekah loved Jacob (xxv, 20, 26-28), and the reason given for Isaac's love for Esau does sound very earthly.

Futures were not any more real to Isaac than they are to multitudes today. A mess of porridge was more to him as a hungry man than his birthright (xxv, 20-34), and for this he is spoken of as a profane person, or, according to Weymouth, "ungodly" (Heb. xii, 16). Think of the profanity abounding everywhere because the god of this world is blinding so many eyes to the realities of the future kingdom and glory.

In chapter xxvi we read of Isaac's failure on the same line on which his father had failed twice. In calling his wife his sister to save his own life (Gen. xii and xv). In xxvi, 4, we have the star promise confirmed to Isaac, and in verses 12-16 we see how greatly the Lord blessed him and how very rich the blessing of the Lord makes one.

A beautiful incident is related in verses 17 to 23 as to how yielding instead of strife makes manifest the life of Christ in us. The Philistines had filled up some of Abraham's wells Isaac reopened one, and then they claimed it as theirs, and he let them have it. He reopened another, and they claimed it as theirs, and he let them have it. When he reopened a third for some reason they did not strive for that. Later they came to him to make a covenant with him and gave as their reason for desiring it: "We saw certainly that the Lord was with thee" (verse 28). Had he contended with them and insisted on keeping the wells, which would have been quite right in the eyes of the world, they would have seen Isaac and not the Lord, but he had learned the lesson of rather taking wrong and suffering himself to be defrauded (1 Cor. vi, 7). It is most interesting to note that the same day his servants in digging a well found water (xxvi, 22).

It is indeed sad to have to turn from such a beautiful incident to the lesson for today, which is a record of awful deceit and lying and, worst of all, a mother putting her son up to it and calling down the consequences upon her own head (xxviii, 13). Her sin was to bring the father's blessing upon the son whom she loved, but if she had only believed God and left the matter in His hands He would not have failed to keep His word, for He had told her before the boys were born that the older should serve the younger (chap. xxv, 23). There is everywhere today a tendency to help the Lord to do what He has no thought of doing, and that is to win the world to Himself in this age, while the devil still does his devilish work.

There is also such a lack of confidence in God and His plan for His kingdom that many religious people try to work out their own plan, thinking thus to help God. The devil hates the love of God, the patience of God, the purposes of God, and is as busy with many of the people of God as he was with Rebekah that day, but they are blinded and concealed (II Cor. iv, 3, 4; Rom. vi, 25). This record of Rebekah makes us think of another mother who was her son's counselor to do wickedly (II Chron. xlii, 3), but one would hate to associate Rebekah with such as Athaliyah, though it is true of all that the heart is deceitful and desperately wicked and the carnal mind is enmity against God (Gen. viii, 9; Rom. viii, 7). If some of us have not developed the same degree of iniquity as others it is only the grace of God that has kept us. Note the lie upon lie of this story: "I am Esau, thy firstborn," "The Lord thy God brought it to me," "I am thy very son Esau" (verses 19, 20, 21).

But he was found out even as it is written, "He sure your sin will find you out" (Num. xxvii, 23). Though those words were used in a wholly different sense when uttered or written, we do well to remember that "God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil" (Eccles. xii, 14). This may have been the first but certainly not the last story of kid glove deceit on record.

NOTED SPEAKERS WILL BE HEARD

When Kentucky Educational Association Meets.

GATHERING AT LOUISVILLE.

Program Committee of K. E. A. Extremely Fortunate in Securing Services of Many Distinguished Educators and Speakers of National Reputation. Partial List Given Here.

If never there, you ought to go.

If ever there, you'll want to go.

The program committee of the Kentucky Educational association has been extremely fortunate in securing the services of practically all the prominent speakers that were originally selected for the gathering in Louisville on April 30 and May 1, 2 and 3. The music will be quite varied, as it is planned to have high school glee clubs, girls choruses and organ recitals.

Before becoming president of the minor Institute of Technology of Chicago Dr. Günsaulus occupied some of the largest pulpits in that city. Whether Dr. Günsaulus talked in his church or in one of Chicago's great theaters, he always had a large audience to listen to him say big things in a splendid, big way.

Dr. Günsaulus' lecture dates have carried him all over the country in the winter, and during the summer he is always in demand as a popular Chautauqua talker. One of the finest things about Dr. Günsaulus is that, although he is popular, he has never failed to say strong, vigorous things.

Colonel Henry Exall.

It will be an inspiration to the trustees who attend the Kentucky Educational association to listen to Colonel Exall of Texas. Last January the Commercial club of Louisville had Colonel Exall as the speaker at the annual New Year gathering and he electrified the men present.

Sometime over two years ago Colonel Exall decided that it was time for Texas to take care of her soil. Now,



DIG FRANK W. GÜNSAULUS.

when Colonel Exall decides things ought to be done the things usually bear a way of getting done. He at once inaugurated the Texas Industrial congress, which offered \$10,000 in gold as prizes for crops in all parts of Texas. It was soon evident that the \$10,000 in gold was the least expensive part of the undertaking for the various contestants must be kept in touch with each other and the congress. The undertaking cost \$60,000 for the first year. Colonel Exall raised the funds.

This year 4,000 men, women, boys and girls contested for the prizes and the whole state is awake to the fact that results are being produced. In fact this feeling has become so strong that a group of business men are preparing to finance the Texas Industrial congress for a period of three years.

Dr. Charles Evans.

Dr. Charles Evans is president of the State Normal school at Edmond, Okla. He is a transplanted Kentuckian, and like any number of transplanted Kentuckians he has made good in the state of his adoption. He grew up with the country, and grew up big. In fact he has grown so big that he is now being spoken of as the next state superintendent of Oklahoma.

His new book, "Growing a Life," published by Irond, McNally & Co., is receiving favorable comment from prominent educators in all parts of the country. It will probably be adopted as one of the Kentucky reading circle books for the ensuing year.

Dr. Alston Ellis.

Another ex-Kentuckian on the program of the Kentucky Educational association is Dr. Alston Ellis, president of the Ohio university at Athens. For twelve years he has been making history at the University of Ohio, so he is sure to have something worth while to say to the teaching force of his home state.

It is said that his love for Kentucky has never been dimmed by his service out of the state. In fact it is rumored that he will build a handsome home at Fort Thomas, Ky., where he will reside after leaving the university in 1915.

LETTER FROM PROF. DODGE

Unicoi, Tenn., March 22, 1913.
To the Editor of The Citizen:

I had lived in the time of nineteen Presidents, and never had seen one inaugurated. So, fearing I should not be contemporaneous with as many more I premeditatedly arranged to be at the nation's capitol on the 4th inst. Wishing to get "the lay of the land" beforehand, like the man who took a three mile run in his preparation to jump over a fence, I was on hand twelve days in advance of the great event. I soon concluded that others besides myself were excepted, for the chief industry at Washington, during the intervening time, if we except the night and day labors of Congress upon the "pork barrel" appropriation bills, seemed to be the erection of seats for holding the great inaugural parade. These occupied vacant lots, front yards, verandas, front rooms, and even roofs of buildings some of them eight or ten stories high, along the mile and a half traversed by the marchers. In this way perhaps one tenth of the half million spectators were able, like myself, to have seats for the five hours required to view the imposing pageant presented by the regular troops, militia of twenty states, the stove pipe-hatted governors, the thousand Princeton students, and unbound Tammany. Some of the hundred bands had from a hundred to a hundred and fifty members.

Through the courtesy of a Senator I had one of the two seats at his disposal, to witness the impressive exercises in the Senate Chamber. And two rich hours they were. There was no stint of time for studying the handsome Mrs. Wilson and her three happy daughters, just across the corner, for like them, I had a front seat in the Senate Gallery. I heard read a veto message from the President, sent in almost at the expiring gasp of the old Congress. I saw that thrilling turning back of the hands of the clock, to help Congress catch another breath. I gazed upon the succession of ceremonial entrances upon the main floor of the hall—each impressively announced, and each time the Senators and the galleries rising and standing in silence. First came the House of Representatives; after a suitable interval, the forty-four foreign diplomats, in garbs ranging from a civilized dress suit to that of a circus clown or "big chief" in his war paint; then, the Supreme Court Justices in their somber robes, and last, President Taft, President elect Wilson, and Vice Pres. elect Marshall. The last named was then obligated, his well phrased inaugural read, by him the new Senate sworn in, four at a time, and then we all went out upon the great platform, on the east side of the capitol, to see Taft lay down his great burdens and Wilson take them up. The taking of the oath

Pineville's New Enterprise

A Motor Company has been formed in Pineville with a capital of \$50,000 to manufacture and sell a spring motor, the invention of Mr. H. L. Pitman of that place. The motor is so arranged that it will run a sewing machine for five or six hours without rewinding, a fan for cooling the room, or dynamo making sufficient electricity to light the house.

Mr. Pitman also proposes to place storage springs in the walls of the

room which will be wound by a small windmill on the roof of the house, thus furnishing sufficient power with no expense, except the initial outlay, to do all the work of a modern home that can be done by machinery.

A plant has been bought at a cost of \$1,500 and \$6,000 worth of machinery ordered. A number of sewing machines constructed in Mr. Pitman's private plant are already in use.

The stockholders are practically all local capitalists.

of office by the new Chief Magistrate exemplified Republican brevity and simplicity. There being a hundred thousand, or perhaps a few more who wished they were in hearing distance, each one could not be expected to pass judgment upon the inaugural address, first hand. President Wilson, possibly not aware of my presence, persistently faced the vast throng of common people who were forced to stand, and so I got the inaugural from the newspaper just as you did. But I read it after the fireworks, that night, and went to rest feeling that the country is safe. And almost everybody seems to feel the same way. We all love our President and his charming family, even though we did not vote for them.

The country said, "On to Richmond" became my slogan. I doubt if anybody ever saw more of the old Confederate capital, in less than twenty-four hours. I visited the fields of the hard fought battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines. There, in 1862, McClellan's army reached a point within seven miles of the Rebel capital. It took nearly three years to finish the journey. I saw statues of Confederate idols almost as plentiful as those of heathen gods used to be at Athens, in the really fine Hollywood cemetery, I stood by the last resting place of two Presidents, Monroe and Tyler. And there, also, was the ten-fold finer tomb, better kept and more ostentatiously inscribed, of the alleged President, Jefferson Davis. I turned away more in sorrow than in anger."

Leaving Richmond I went through North Carolina, I was some hours at Greensboro, where my army discharge is dated. Two or three days were spent at and near Thomasville, the scene of some interesting experiences, when the retranslators of army life were so far relaxed as to permit calls at the homes of families for miles around. Though almost forty-eight years have elapsed and nearly all whose acquaintances I then made are now gone, this renewal of old associations was one of the most pleasant experiences of my life. At one place where I was sent with a dear comrade, John Barrett, still living in my native county, to decide

which of two men was really a certain colored woman's husband, I found the proprietor's son, 15 years old at that time. We had been guests for a day, until the case was settled, the threatened bloodshed averted. Now I ate in the same place as of yore, and went up to the same room where we slept that night after months of lying on the ground. And this man's son is now President of a State Normal School in Oklahoma. One man whom I visited had some recollection of Comrade Munger and me, who visited their home then, three times, he being less than seven years old. He well remembers hearing his parents talk of us, with appreciation, for years afterward. There were other striking reminders of the flight of time—children and grandchildren of the former acquaintances having risen to prominence.

I will say but little about my visits to South Carolina's three chief cities, interesting as they are. Unless I hasten to a close, I fear your stock of capital I's may be exhausted. I traversed the waters of Charleston harbor to Fort Moultrie, sailing past Fort Sumter and Castle Pinckney. I visited the graves of John C. Calhoun and Robert Y. Hayne. At Columbia the first object to attract attention, upon entering the State Capitol, was the ordinance of Secession, done in bronze so that the shame of it can never fade. But succeeding generations will reverence it less, and ultimately all South Carolina will love those who have built up and defended our glorious Union more than those who short sightedly sought to destroy it.

A part of the trip would have been much enjoyed by Mrs. Dodge, but she had not quite regained her usual strength sufficiently to undertake it. During my absence she was happily dawdling in the adjoining yard at the home of my brother and sister (in law) Prof. and Mrs. Lawrence.

She is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much."

"Nor knowest thou what argument thy life to thy neighbor's need has lent."

"God gives every bird its food, but does not throw it into the nest."

BICKNELL & HARRIS, Real Estate Agents

BEREA, KENTUCKY

A FEW OF THE BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING

Number 1. We have 5000 acres of coal and timber land in Harlan Co., Ky., eight miles from Harlan Town, on Martins Fork of Cumberland River for sale. This coal land is the finest in the state and has as much as 30 feet of coal in the hills. Veins running in thickness from 3 to 11 feet. Geological reports show that it is fine coke quality. Besides the coal proposition there are many acres of finest white oak and all kinds of timber. We can sell this land from 80 acres to 5000 in one block. Titles are absolute. Write for further particulars.

Number 2. This property is a health resort and hotel in Russell Springs, Russell Co., Ky., and consists of ten and three quarter acres. Fronting 470 feet on Main Street, three acres in original forest, and lawn. In center of lawn a mineral spring of national reputation for its health-giving properties. Three acres in pasture, balance in woodland. Frame hotel, two stories, sixteen rooms, well arranged and lighted. Cottage of eight rooms, stock barn of ten stalls and all necessary out buildings. Bicknell and Harris owns this property and it is now for sale or lease for the year 1913.

Write for prices.

Number 3. This is a business proposition in the town of Russell Springs, Russell Co., Ky. The real estate consists of a lot 40 x 80 on Main Street with a two story brick building, 25 x 60 all, well arranged and equipped with counters and shelves. Price \$4,000. Present stock of general merchandise will invoice, say about \$7,000.00. Up-to-date, clean and dependable. Can sell present stock now at ninety-five cents to the dollar, or will exchange this whole plant for a good blue grass farm near some good town and school. Volume of cash business done last year about \$16,000.

Number 4. This proposition is not so large as the other one but however is a good one. Thirteen acres level land, seven acres cleared, the rest in small timber, with young orchard, new framed five room residence, ceiled and papered throughout, with good well water in back porch. Good nine stall stock barn and all necessary out buildings. This property lays one quarter of a mile from post office, Russell Springs, and is worth \$1,500.00.

The following business and property must be sold together with property described above. This is a business house, two story frame building, 25 x 60 on a lot 40 x 80 and is the only hardware store in town. This property is worth \$900.00. Present stock of goods will invoice about \$1,000.00 and is worth 100 cents to the dollar. Good terms given.

Number 5. One two story frame business house on Main Street, Russell Springs, Russell Co., Ky. Worth \$1,400.00. Good terms.

Number 6. Farm laying two and one half miles from Russell Springs, Russell Co., Ky., containing 450 acres, 300 cleared and under fence, rest in timber. Sandy loam, clear of stones and lays rolling. Thirty acres in grass, forty in wheat, sixty acres fresh cleared, has been cultivated only two years. Four room tenement house with barns, one new framed, nine room resident building, ceiled and papered. This farm will cost you \$20.00 per acre.

Number 7. We also have residence property and building lots in the beautiful College town, Berea, Ky., for sale on reasonable terms and prices.

Number 8. Blue grass farm, in Clark Co., thirteen miles south of Lexington, containing 107½ acres, well fenced, lays almost in a square, pike running thru farm. Residence and all necessary buildings in good repair, and as good blue grass land as there is in Clark Co. This farm can be had now for \$100.00 per acre. This is a great bargain. Write to us at once.

Number 9. We have some very fine boundaries of white oak, chestnut oak, poplar and other kinds of timber for sale. If interested write us.

Number 10. The best farm anywhere near Berea. Just outside of corporation, containing 100 acres, all newly fenced, and in four fields, water in each field. All kinds of fruit, best farm house in the country, good barn and out buildings. This farm can now be had for \$125.00 per acre.

If you are in the market for anything in our line, write us what you want, and we will try to please you.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dismore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

Our School is Like a Family. With careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

Personal Expenses for Clothing, Laundry, Postage, Books, etc. vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

Living Expenses are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week. In the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

School Fees are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER TERM			
VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE*	
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.0

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEEA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTISTCITY PHONE 133
Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.DAN H. BRECK
Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local
Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 2:52 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local
Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.

BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.

Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 6:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:45 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

16 per cent fertilizer is known by everybody. Sold at Welch's. (ad.)

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Curt Terrill, the 25th, a 15 pound boy.

Mrs. Martha Ely was called to Howard, Mo., last Tuesday on account of the illness of her sister. Mrs. Ely started but had to turn back after getting as far as Indiana, on account of high water and washouts.

Five cars of fertilizer now on sale at Chrisman's. (ad.)

Miss Sarah Ely returned to Buckhorn, Wednesday.

Mr. Chas. Adams is spending a few days with friends and relatives in Berea.

Mrs. Bennett Fowler is visiting in Berea.

John Welch sold a fine lot of hogs last week for \$8.50 per hundred.

Miss Dooley Welch now occupies her new home on Chestnut St.

The highwater damaged J. C. Doyle on Prospect by washing out some of his fencing.

Rev. H. W. Elliott, State Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky State Board of Missions, preached at the Christian Church, Sunday morning.

Mrs. J. J. Brannaman was very seriously ill last week but is now much improved.

Special fertilizer for oats and grass, corn, tobacco or truck gardens at Chrisman's. (ad.)

The Misses Hettie Belle Brookshire and Louise Butler of Lexington were the guests of Miss Edna Early from Tuesday until Thursday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Huff are the proud parents of a new baby boy since Monday night.

Mr. Jas. Warfield Adams, aged fifty-nine, of near Berea died one day last week.

Miss Roberta Johnson arrived in Berea from Pineville, Monday. She will make her home with her brother-in-law, Mr. J. P. Faulkner, for some months.

Mr. D. N. Click was in Berea, Wednesday, on his way home to Kerby Knob from an extended visit in Sevierville, Andersonville, Knoxville, and other points in Tennessee.

COLLEGE ITEMS

Mrs. Roy Dunn visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Robinson, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Griffith and family have moved from Boone St. to the house recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson on Chestnut St.

Miss Mary E. Dowdy, State Librarian at Columbus, Ohio, accompanied by Mrs. C. B. Gilbreath of the same place were visitors at Berea last week.

The
Racket
StoreTELEPHONE NO. 40 CALLS
W. O. MOORE, at the Nicely Stand

For all kinds of FEED and BREAD STUFFS, Potts' Flour and Meal in any quantity, Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, Ship Stuff and Chicken Feed. We are able to furnish feed in car load lots.

President Breaks Precedents

President Wilson already has a long list of precedents, which he is credited with breaking. The first of importance was the black-eye given to the inaugural Hall.

2. Since he shaved himself, the favored barber could be dispensed with.
3. The hunters were excluded.

4. The President is said to go to church to worship, not to be seen.

get back into school next year.

Miss Smith, Pres. Frost's Secretary, left this week for a short vacation with her parents at St. Augustine, Florida.

Mr. Mack Morgan of Spaine, Ky., is back with us again for a short visit. Mr. Morgan was in school here last year.

Miss Lennie Alcorn, who was taking the Normal course, left for her home at Witt Springs last Wednesday on account of ill health.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Muncy returned to Berea last Friday from a visit to their old home in Clay County. Some of their friends in Berea were uneasy about them owing to the flood situation, but, while they saw many streams that were higher than ever known, much damage that had been done to property and roads that were almost impassable, they report the trip otherwise very pleasant.

Miss Clifford E. Hunter from the Baptist Missionary Training School at Louisville was visiting Berea at the first of the week. She spoke to the Ladies' Missionary Society at the Baptist church, Monday afternoon, and to the young women in Ladies' Hall during Vesper hour, Monday.

Frazier carts at Chrisman's. (ad.)

Mr. H. E. Taylor has been sick for several days, but is improving.

Mr. Jas. C. Bowman and family moved, the first of the week, to the Boggs farm about one mile from town on the Big Hill pike.

Dr. Porter and Edgar Moore have purchased the Drug store on Main St. from the Berea Drug Co. They will take charge about the middle of the month.

Mr. S. T. Mitchell, traveling salesman for Swift and Co., whose headquarters are now at St. Louis, Mo., was with his many friends in town for a few days.

Mrs. Preston Cornelius is being visited a few days by her friend, Miss Eva Dreitzer of Lorain, Ohio.

Mr. Jacob H. Gabbard of Hurley attended the funeral and burial of his brother, Green Gabbard, on Monday of this week.

Mr. Horace Beatty of Kingston was in town the first of the week on business.

Grass seeds, plows, and wire fence at Welch's. (ad.)

Mr. J. D. Clarkston went as far as Cincinnati, Monday, and upon finding that his brother in Dayton was safe, returned home again.

Miss Ball of the College Hospital was called to Richmond, Sunday, where she will be engaged as nurse.

Mr. C. H. Porter, Jr., of Cincinnati, is visiting with his mother here this week.

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THE C. E. CONVENTION

The Convention of the Christian Endeavorers of the Eighth District closed on Sunday night and was spoken of by the delegates as one of the most successful ever held in the district. The attendance was not large but the meetings were of a high order and such as to give lasting results.

All of the churches heartily cooperated in the convention thus showing the value of this society as a force for Christian unity.

The address of welcome was given by Rev. H. F. Kelch of the Christian church.

A high note was struck at the beginning of the sessions in the Christian church by the strong and practical address of Rev. Robert Simpson of Harrodsburg, setting forth the opportunities open to young people. Miss Georgia Dunn gave an account of the Endeavor work in the prisons of Kentucky, a subject in which she is enthusiastic because she given so much of her time and energy to it and has brought Kentucky to the first place in this line of Endeavor activity.

On Saturday in the Union church Rev. J. H. Crawford of the Presbyterian church of Winchester gave a thoughtful address on the subject "Endeavorers with Power," emphasizing the need of contact with God the source of all power.

Dean C. F. Hubbard gave a forcible address showing the privilege of youth and the value of union. W. E. Jones, of Cumberland Gap, President of the Tri-State Endeavor Union spoke on "The Mountains for Christ and the Church." He gave a vivid picture of the place an Endeavor society can occupy in the quiet mountain life and told of his own experiences.

Rev. O. C. Head took as a theme the "Practical Holy Ghost" and gave an impressive address on the subject of service.

On Sunday afternoon, at the Baptist church, President R. H. Crossfield of Transylvania University, Lexington, gave an eloquent address on "Gifts of Christ," summarizing the world's indebtedness to Christ and the corresponding obligation to him and his work. The address was followed by an impressive consecration service led by Rev. C. S. Knight.

Much credit is due to U. E. Martin, President of the State Endeavor Union, who presided and kept the meetings strictly within time and to U. F. Evans, Field Secretary, for his helpful conferences, general oversight of details, and his interesting account of the work being done in the State and his personal experiences as he goes about from place to place.

A social held on Saturday night was largely attended and enjoyed by all.

An Endeavor rally was held in the Union church on Sunday morning with a brief but effective statement by Mr. Evans of the things which the Society stands for and an inspiring sermon by Dr. Roberts on the theme, "Young men shall see visions." Dr. Roberts was a classmate of Francis Clark, the founder of the Society, and he dwelt on the movement as one of the great discoveries of the age.

A Junior Endeavor rally was held in the Christian church in the afternoon, under the leadership of Miss Dunn, which the little folks greatly enjoyed.

The Union meeting at 6:30 on Sunday was large and enthusiastic. Seven acknowledged the Endeavor Society as the means of starting a Christian life and many more bore witness to its helpful influence.

At the Chapel exercise President Crossfield gave the closing address on "Christian Education," a fine plea for thorough preparation for life and preparation under Christian influences.

Special music added greatly to the various sessions and was highly commended by the visitors.

Our citizens entertained with true cordiality. The convention was well worth while and will long be remembered.

PUTNAM HALL

The new dormitory for Vocational Girls has proved quite a surprise in its outward and inward beauty. One catches glimpses of it from an unexpected direction and sees something really fine. The girls who live there are the happiest girls in Kentucky.

The hall was built because of sudden and terrible need last fall. President and Mrs. Frost started out to raise the money when there was not a dollar in sight, and the building was called at the time Faith Hall. This name, however, has not seemed to be the best permanent name for the building. All our buildings are faith halls in about the same way. A building to be named by such a great Bible word as Faith ought to be built of stone and roofed with tile and made to stand until the end of the world.

In seeking some other name for the building the Faculty have thought of one of our teachers, recently retired, after whom the building could be named as Gilbert Cottage. It was named after Miss Gilbert when she

retired after many years of devoted work. Mrs. Kate Urner Putnam was the widow of a Union officer and came to Berea as a teacher in 1895. The first year she was Principal of the Normal Department, succeeding Mrs. Daisy Hubbard Carlock, a sister of Elbert Hubbard, who was lost to the institution that year by marriage. The next year Mrs. Yocom came to the Normal Department and Mrs. Putnam taught the A Grammar School. In 1907 she became instructor in Domestic Industry and later served in both the Normal Department and the Academy. She finally retired from active work about a year ago and is now residing with her daughter in Cincinnati. During all these years Mrs. Putnam has been a great figure in Berea's life. Before we had a hospital she was a vigorous nurse for students who were ill. She was a favorite in teachers' Institutes both in Kentucky and West Virginia, and has been a visitor in many students' homes.

Putnam is a good historic name in America, going back to the old revolutionary general of Connecticut, and will be a pleasant word on the lips of our students. We trust Putnam Hall will stand as long as Howard Hall, and make an honorable history.

At an early day Miss Douglass is expecting to invite her citizen friends to a reception at Putnam Hall.

A LITTLE TOO HASTY

In its writing of the address delivered by Captain Hobson in Chapel, the night of the 15th, The Citizen expressed regrets that no arrangement seemed to have been made to meet the speaker, and attributed the fact that Mr. Hobson did not handle his subject as well as upon the former occasion to the possible effect upon his mind of the contrast in his reception.

While we said that, "of course, this difference was not intentional on anybody's part but was simply due to a failure or hitch in the program so far unexplained," the committee felt that we should have made inquiries as to the cause before writing as we did. And we are sorry that we did not do so, for it was the fault of no member of the Committee that there was a hitch, for Prof. Lewis, having been kept away owing to sickness in his family, despatched a message by a carrier outlining complete arrangements, but the message was undelivered.

The Committee deserves great credit for the splendid entertainment it has given the College and public in general during this and previous years, and the Editor of The Citizen is very sorry that any words of his could be construed into adverse criticism.

A GENEROUS GIFT

Sunday Schools, various organizations and individuals throughout the country have been giving freely to the flood sufferers at Dayton, O., and elsewhere, but there are few gifts recorded more generous than that of the West End Sunday School of Berea. This school is under the superintendence of Mrs. Frost, and the little folks of their own accord proposed that they contribute for the relief of the sufferers, and their contribution amounted to four dollars.

This sum was sent to Mr. Switzer of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton with the wish expressed that it might be given to aid some poor family.

SOLDIER WRITES

Galveston, Tex., Mar. 19, 1913.
Dear Editor:

Soon after joining the regular army I was stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and was then moved to Fort Sill, Okla., where I stayed only five days, when we were ordered to the Mexican border. I can't say how long we shall stay here. We are waiting further orders and many of the boys are desiring a trip to Mexico City.

This is a fine country. Galveston is on the Gulf and we are under orders to be ready to go aboard a transport at a minute's notice. There are about five thousand of us. Many of the people of the city visit us each day and we paraded thru the streets a few days ago. The line of march was three miles long. The public schools turned out to view the parade.

I like the army very much, and it seems it would appeal to any young man who would like to travel and see a great deal of the country.

I am getting The Citizen and am very much pleased with it.

G. A. Whicker,
Company E, 19th Infantry.

SEES THE OHIO FLOODS

Mr. J. H. Kerby of Berea returned Saturday from a trip to the flooded districts of Ohio.

Mr. Kerby left Berea last Tuesday to visit his son in Middletown, not expecting at the time to have any trouble in reaching him, but he was

A Bloody Easter

In a stirring editorial the Pineville Sun seeks to arouse the citizens of Bell County from their apathy on the saloon question. Contrasting Bell County's Easter with what it should have been, the Sun enumerates the murders of the day — Dan Gamble, Cary; Rev. Chauncy Cecil, Big Hill; Doc Aslinger, Middlesboro; and Wade Herd, colored, shot and wounded at Four Mile.

All of these murders were directed due to whisky, the Sun declares, and calls upon the County to put an end to the traffic so deeply imbedded

in Middlesboro. The Sun goes on to say that Bell County drew out of the State Treasury \$34,000 more money than she paid in last year. This was due to the fact that the state had to pay for jury service and witness fees in the trials of whisky-made criminals. "Whiskey," asserts the Sun, "is to blame for Bell County being a pauper county."

A fight is on to rid the county and southeastern Kentucky of the curse. Middlesboro imposes upon them, and the Sun is a valiant leader in the fight.

detained in Cincinnati for a day or two and finally reached Middletown, after a considerable detour by rail. He found his son, Mr. Reuben Kirby, safe.

Mr. Kirby tried to get into Hamilton, and even tried to get to Dayton. He tells of many harrowing scenes, and says that one who was not in the devastated district can have no conception of the ruin wrought and suffering endured by the stricken inhabitants.

A number of Berea people and a great many from the mountains have been in great distress during the past week, not being able to communicate with relatives in Hamilton, Dayton or Middletown. So far as known up to the present, however, no former Kentuckians have lost their lives.

DIES FROM BLOOD POISON

Mr. Ned McTigue, Jr., son of John McTigue, who joined his brother, Jesse, who lives near Indianapolis, Ind., leaving his home near Berea but a few weeks ago, while shaving himself cut his lip which caused blood poison from which he died in less than a week. His brother brought the body home but was held up four days with it in Indianapolis, neither being able to communicate with his wife at home nor with friends in Kentucky owing to the flood situation.

The burial took place at the Baptist burying ground at Silver Creek, Sunday, March 26th, at the home of Mrs. Martha Ely on Chestnut St.

The following were present: The Messrs. Texen, Greenbury, Henry and Leander Gibson and Miss Alice Gibson of Winchester, Mr. Jolly Parrish, also of Winchester, Mr. Cecil Elkins of Ford, the Misses Dora and Sarah Ely, Mr. Crockett Ely, the Misses Hilda Welch and Eddie Estridge and Mr. J. W. Dooley of Berea.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. Z. Spencer of Lerose, Ky.

MR. AND MRS. HUDSON ENTER-TAIN

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hudson entertained the Vocational Faculty, Saturday night. There were thirty-five present, the guests being divided into groups of four, one of each group being selected to tell a story. It was a Dickens evening, the stories each being based upon the writings of the great novelist.

At the conclusion of the story telling, Pres. Frost gave a description of London, England, telling many interesting experiences of his several visits.

Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening passed.

SOTHERN AND MARLOWE

A large number of students, mostly from the Normal Department conducted by Mrs. Dinsmore, and the Collegiate Department conducted by Prof. and Mrs. Haine, in addition to many faculty members braved the rain Wednesday and went to Lexington to see Sothern and Marlowe in "Hamlet," which was given at the Opera House, Wednesday evening.

It was quite a treat, and Mr. Sothern was received by a large and enthusiastic audience. Julia Marlowe made a beautiful Ophelia, and won the hearts of her hearers from the start.

This was the last play of the three plays given by the Sothern-Marlowe Company, but they were compelled to stay in Lexington for several days more, until the storm had subsided sufficiently to permit them to travel. The company then left for Detroit by a round about route, as the Ohio railroads are out of commission.

Seven of the girls going to Lexington last Wednesday stayed at Patterson Hall, the dormitory for ladies at Kentucky State University, at the invitation of the Dean of Women, Miss Hamilton. The girls were most cordially received by Pres. and Mrs. Barker, and were treated with the greatest consideration and hospitality by the girls of the school. Our girls enjoyed a meal in their spacious dining hall.

UNION VETERAN OIES

Mr. Green Gabbard, 71 years of age of Waukegan, Ky., died, Sunday af-

ternoon.

TRADE MORAL--Nobody would

have known the Good Samaritan's kind act were it not for Our Saviour's parable. Be the home folks' Good Samaritan, Mr. Merchant; make this paper your commercial bible; write your own parable and put it in our advertising columns.

In Middlesboro.

The Sun goes on to say that Bell County drew out of the State Treasury \$34,000 more money than she paid in last year. This was due to the fact that the state had to pay for jury service and witness fees in the trials of whisky-made criminals. "Whiskey," asserts the Sun, "is to blame for Bell County being a pauper county."

A fight is on to rid the county and southeastern Kentucky of the curse. Middlesboro imposes upon them, and the Sun is a valiant leader in the fight.

SEE CLARKSTON FOR
Plows, Disc Harrows
and Farming Implements

MAIN STREET, near Bank

NUGGETS

The man who repents on a sick bed, from which he recovers, generally backsides before he pays his doctor's bill.

There are men who have a creed, a rod long, who do business with a short yard.

If there is any of the hog in a man, the bristles will begin to show when he travels.

Every man in a brass band thinks his horn makes the best music.

Undertake to prove there is no hell and every mean man will throw up his hat.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from page one

the National Cash Register Company, who is under sentence in the United States District Court for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Mr. Patterson's benefactions and his recent heroic work in rescuing the flood sufferers of Dayton has given rise to the movement in his behalf. The court inflicted a jail sentence upon him.

FAST TRAIN WRECKED

The "Buffalo Express," of the New York Central Railroad was derailed near Fondu, N. Y., Sunday. Eight coaches were thrown into the Mohawk river. Although well filled with water, only seven passengers were injured.

MAN FOUND HIS MAN

President Wilson has at last found some one who is willing to take up the burdens and expenses of the Ambassadorship to the Court of St. James. Walter H. Page, of Island City, Long Island, editor of World's Works and member of Doubleday, Page and Co., has accepted the President's offer. It is said.

AT IT AGAIN

A number of the members of the Legislature of Tennessee are reported to be in Middlesboro for an indefinite stay. The Tennessee solons have a way of skipping the state when a law is likely to be passed that some of them oppose, and that only can be defeated by breaking a quorum.

The object of this exit from Nashville is to prevent the passage of an election law.



BE PREPARED

for accidents and sudden sickness. Have your

Medicine Case Well Supplied with some of the common simple everyday remedies for the cure of common ills. This is of much importance to people who live in the country. They should be

Prepared for all Emergencies as they cannot run to the drug store when sudden illness or accidents appear.

Use free thought and prepare for the inevitable. Lives may be saved, pain alleviated, disease stamped out and valuable stock preserved.

Select a few things with which you are familiar. Come to us and we will fill your orders with fresh drugs at lowest prices.

BEREA DRUG CO.

The Rexal Store



KNOWLEDGE AND INTENTION

Otherwise called "THE KNOW HOW" and "THE WILLINGNESS TO PRODUCE"

THE GREEN SEAL people have
the necessary KNOWLEDGE
and the good INTENTION

Green Seal Paint will Convince You

Formula on every package.

FOR SALE BY

J. D. CLARKSTON, Berea, Kentucky.

His Rise to Power

BY HENRY RUSSELL MILLER



Read of This Stirring Battle Against Civic Evils That Are, and For the Honor and Justice That Should Everywhere Prevail

John returned to his chair. Murchell looked around at the dingy office. Over the desk hung a calendar and another faded, old fashioned print of Daniel Webster. Save for this adornment the walls were given over to calf and sheep bound books—rows and rows set upon plain pine shelves. The old mahogany furniture, doubtless splendid in its day, had been battered and scratched by many careless hands and feet.

"You keep the old office just the same, I see. I remember when your grandfather built and furnished it."

"Yes; I don't like to disturb things, though Aunt Roberta thinks it's a fearful mess. Three generations of Dummeades have used this office just as it is."

"I used to come here to borrow books from your grandfather and talk politics. He was a mighty smart man. He would have been governor during the war if he hadn't died. He gave me my start."

"Yes," John said idly. "Senator?" he leaned forward abruptly—"what do you think of Sheehan? Why don't you, with all your power, put men like Sheehan out of politics?"

"Young man," Murchell answered dryly, "if I were strong enough to put all the rascals out of politics I'd make the Almighty jealous. Are you going to take the nomination?"

"I hate to be under obligations to Sheehan."

"You won't be under obligations—to Sheehan."

"I don't want to be under obligations"—John hesitated a moment—"to you. Something might come up that would make me seem ungrateful."

"I'll risk it."

"But I'm not sure I'm the kind of man you want."

"I'll risk it," Murchell repeated.

"But I don't think you understand," John persisted. "I've been—bothered a little lately about some things. That trust company affair, for instance—it doesn't look right. And then Sheehan—I can't quite stomach his power. I don't like to seem to criticize, senator, but it looks to me as though the system that allowed that trust company affair must be wrong somewhere."

"Tut, tut, young man!" the senator answered, a trifle testily. "Don't go flying off at a tangent with barbed-wire theories about perfect systems!"

John shook his head in troubled fashion. "I've got to figure that out in my own way, senator."

Murchell looked out of the window into the square thoughtfully. It was a warm, listless day. There was nothing in the peaceful, listless scene to tell him that the serene waters upon which he had sailed to power were to become a seething, passion-lashed fury whose subsidence he would never see. He knew only that the people, even-sel example of the ingratitude of republicans, the people of Benton county, were stirring restlessly, asking question and criticizing answers. But that would pass, as such evasions had always passed.

He pointed to the sleepy square. "You won't want to sit here looking out at all that your life. If you're the man I take you for, you'll want to go out and make your place—a big place—in the life of men. If you do you can't stop to hit every ugly head that pops up in your path. And you've got to make use of the material you find. Leave the things that don't look right alone. They'll work themselves out in the end. They always have. And be impersonal. Make use of enemies and friends alike."

Counsel to Laertes from an expert in life!

"Even your friendship?" John interrupted quickly, smiling.

"You'd be a fool if you didn't," Polidorus replied consistantly.

"I'm afraid," John sighed—"I'm afraid I'm that kind of fool. I suppose," he went on, "I'm going to take the nomination. I do want to make a place for myself in the big life of men. But I want to earn it, not seize it because I am strong enough or have it given to me by some other who is strong." He hesitated, then continued: "It sounds absurd, I know, but something seems calling, compelling me into this. And I'm—I'm afraid. I have the feeling that I am facing something to which I perhaps may not be equal. Senator Murchell, I ask you to tell me truly, is there any reason why a man who wants to come through clean should not go into politics?"

"Absolutely none," the senator answered promptly. And he added sincerely, with a pertinence the scope of which he did not comprehend, "If there were more clean men in politics there would be less room for the rascals."

"Tut, tut, young man!" the senator answered, a trifle testily. "Don't go flying off at a tangent with barbed-wire theories about perfect systems!"

So William Murchell, as he thought, bound his young friend, John Dummeade, to the wheels of his organization.

The judge stiffened visibly. "I trust my own character and ability had something to do with that."

"Are you depending on them to make you a justice?" It was no open secret in the Dummeade family that the

Judge aspired to end his days on the supreme bench of the state.

He treated the file to the silence it deserved, and Miss Roberta, who did not ignore the value of the last word in a tilt, triumphantly rose from the table and left the room. Hugh Dummeade was held by his neighbors and hitherto had been accounted by them a good man, a just judge and an exemplary citizen. His dicta, judicial and private, carried great weight in the community. And he seemed troubled by no questions—not having formulated the disturbing doubt, John called it properly.

"I hope," Judge Dummeade continued, "you aren't falling into your aunt's habit of looking a gift horse in the month."

"Then it—this nomination—will be a gift from Murchell?"

"You couldn't have it otherwise." "And you see nothing wrong in that?"

"I myself should be glad to have your support for any office I might seek." The Judge regarded this answer as sufficient. "I'm glad you have it. It shows his friendship for or continues. And," he cleared his throat significantly, "it augurs well for other honors to whom our family."

Two little creases settled between John's eyes.

Miss Roberta was a vigorous spinner of sixty whose eminently tongue-tried, not always successfully, to titillate the kindly impulses of her heart. She was a lady of many violent dislikes and a few equally violent friendships.

Later in the evening she found John alone on the western porch staring up into the sky. The prosperity of the morning's red sunrise was about to be fulfilled; it was evident that a storm was brewing.

"Steve Dummeade," Miss Roberta remarked in a extremely casual tone. "She home. And Katherine," she added.

"Yes?" negligently.

"You go and call on her. Go to-night."

"Can't I have?" he yawned. "An appointment with the sunburnt I didn't sleep much last night. Won't she keep? She seemed healthy enough the last time I saw her. Regular little red headed tomboy, she was."

"She mightn't stay long?" Miss Roberta's tone implied that this contingency would be little short of calamitous. "And Warren Blake is dancing after her already."

"Dear Aunt Roberta, Warren never in his life did anything so frivolous as dancing. Why are you in such a hurry to have me fall in love?"

"I don't want you to grow old and crabbed and—lonely-like me."

"Why—why, Aunt Roberta, I didn't know you felt that way. You mustn't, you know," he said gravely, and patted her hand affectionately, from which unwanted demonstration she hastily snatched it away.

He laughed. "There's time enough for musing anyhow. I'm only thirty; and besides, what could I offer a girl, even if I were so reckless as to fill in love?"

"Yourself?" Miss Roberta could not entirely repress a hint of pride.

"Those specimens you're always looking must be re-colored. I'd want to offer something more than myself. Aunt Roberta something of achievement that would prove my worth. I couldn't love a woman who could care for a little, little man. When I've done something, then!"

"I know what you're thinking, John. Don't go into politics."

"I've got to. I don't want to go all my life as I have done, dredging along for a little money, drying up in the routine, my mouth narrowing. I'd have nothing to show in justification of my living. Why, I'd be no better than Warren Blake, Aunt Roberta."

One might, by a stretch of the imagination, have called the sound Miss Roberta emitted a laugh.

* * * * *

Across Main street from the courthouse square scene of Daniel Webster's famous speech, the war time demonstrations and the annual rally—stands a red brick, white porticoed mansion in the style we distinguish as colonial. This house was built in the early thirties by Thomas Dummeade, founder of New Chelsea, then in his eightieth year, a period of life when his thoughts should have been centered on heavenly glories, but were, in fact, busied with the cares and vanities of this world.

Thomas lived just long enough to install himself in the new house. Then he died in an apoplectic fit following a cholerie denunciation of Andrew Jackson. The title to the house descended to the pioneer's son, Robert, a gentleman of parts, who, as founder of the flour mills, brought commercial consequence and as congressman for one term the honors of statesmanship to the town of his nativity. His son was Hugh, the soldier and later the judge of the house of Dummeade.

Miss Roberta and John were sitting under a tree in the front yard. It was Sabbath afternoon in New Chelsea.

"I wonder," mused Miss Roberta, "how Steve Dummeade liked the sermon?"

"He probably wasn't listening."

"Warren Blake walked home from church with Katherine," she remarked significantly.

"She was there, then?"

"Didn't you see her?"

"I heard the stir when she came in; but, strange to relate, I was more interested in the service, and I forgot to look her up after church."

"Why won't you go to see her?"

John rose with a sigh of resignation.

"Aunt Roberta, you are a woman of one idea. I see I shall have no peace of mind until I've paid my respects to

this gilded lady. I go!"

He could never repress a smile when he saw the Hampden place. Almost within the span of his memory its evolution—it was always called a "place"—keeping pace with its owner's fortune, had been wrought. The first house on that site had been a five room frame cottage, built just before the war when Stephen Hampden was manager of the Dummeade mills. It is said that he laid the foundation of his fortune in a certain contract for army horseshoes. In the seventies, being then owner of Plumville's largest iron foundry, he inaugurated the custom of returning to New Chelsea for the hot months. The little cottage was torn down. In its place was reared a red brick house, liberally adorned with turrets and scroll work in the style of that period.

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"Dear Aunt Roberta, Warren never in his life did anything so frivolous as dancing. Why are you in such a hurry to have me fall in love?"

"I don't want you to grow old and crabbed and—lonely-like me."

"Why—why, Aunt Roberta, I didn't know you felt that way. You mustn't, you know," he said gravely, and patted her hand affectionately, from which unwanted demonstration she hastily snatched it away.

He laughed. "There's time enough for musing anyhow. I'm only thirty; and besides, what could I offer a girl, even if I were so reckless as to fill in love?"

"Yourself?" Miss Roberta could not entirely repress a hint of pride.

"Those specimens you're always looking must be re-colored. I'd want to offer something more than myself. Aunt Roberta something of achievement that would prove my worth. I couldn't love a woman who could care for a little, little man. When I've done something, then!"

"I know what you're thinking, John. Don't go into politics."

"I've got to. I don't want to go all my life as I have done, dredging along for a little money, drying up in the routine, my mouth narrowing. I'd have nothing to show in justification of my living. Why, I'd be no better than Warren Blake, Aunt Roberta."

One might, by a stretch of the imagination, have called the sound Miss Roberta emitted a laugh.

* * * * *

Across Main street from the courthouse square scene of Daniel Webster's famous speech, the war time demonstrations and the annual rally—stands a red brick, white porticoed mansion in the style we distinguish as colonial. This house was built in the early thirties by Thomas Dummeade, founder of New Chelsea, then in his eightieth year, a period of life when his thoughts should have been centered on heavenly glories, but were, in fact, busied with the cares and vanities of this world.

Thomas lived just long enough to install himself in the new house. Then he died in an apoplectic fit following a cholerie denunciation of Andrew Jackson. The title to the house descended to the pioneer's son, Robert, a gentleman of parts, who, as founder of the flour mills, brought commercial consequence and as congressman for one term the honors of statesmanship to the town of his nativity. His son was Hugh, the soldier and later the judge of the house of Dummeade.

Miss Roberta and John were sitting under a tree in the front yard. It was Sabbath afternoon in New Chelsea.

"I wonder," mused Miss Roberta, "how Steve Hampden liked the sermon?"

"He probably wasn't listening."

"Warren Blake walked home from church with Katherine," she remarked significantly.

"She was there, then?"

"Didn't you see her?"

"I heard the stir when she came in; but, strange to relate, I was more interested in the service, and I forgot to look her up after church."

"Why won't you go to see her?"

John rose with a sigh of resignation.

"Aunt Roberta, you are a woman of one idea. I see I shall have no peace of mind until I've paid my respects to

you still in love with her? And am I to talk so about her? And has she had many successors?"

"No to all three questions. She gave me a bad three months, though."

"I'm glad of it," she declared venomously. " Didn't you know I was terribly in love with you? That's what made me such a pesky little nuisance. Oh you needn't look so shocked since it was only half love and I have quite recovered. Quite!"

So while the golden afternoon waned they exchanged pleasant nonsense. His spirits rose uncontrollably. He was very boyish, very gay. Sometimes they rose to half serious discussion that slipped lightly and indistinctly about from peak to peak of human knowledge. She had traveled much with her father, who, it appeared, had "really learned how to travel" having to make the most of his limited leisure. She knew places not stirred in Biedeker's quaint, obscure corners of the earth, full of color. John helped out this part of the talk with questions more or less intelligent. She was pleased to comment his interest.

"One could almost believe you had been there. You would enjoy those places, I know. Not every one does. I'd love to visit, not do, than with you sometime."

"I'd like to very much. But," he answered simply, "I'm afraid it will be a long, long time before I can afford it." She turned and surveyed him thoughtfully. "Now, I like that—the way you said it, I mean. You speak of it in such a matter-of-fact way, as though the lack or possession of money were really of no great importance to you."

"It slipped out," he confessed, "I don't like to seem to pose. I make enough for my immediate needs, of course, and some day I expect to have more though not wealth as you probably measure it."

"I'm not sure whether it is really important to me. I do not like the things it buys. But even more I like to think of the power it represents! It's that and the game of getting it that makes men want money in large quantities. Don't you think so?"

He remembered certain rumors he had heard concerning Stephen Hampden's rise to wealth and he put a guard upon

HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

SECOND ARTICLE — THE LIMING OF SOILS.

By H. J. WHEELER, Ph. D., Director and
Chemist of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station.

THIE recognition of the agricultural value of lime is not new, and it appears from the writings of Pliny that liming was practiced by the Romans more than 2000 years ago. In England, Germany, France and other European countries the application of lime in various forms has been and is still practiced extensively, but, as Hobart states, probably 90 per cent of the arable soil of the United States has never been limed, and indeed many large areas are not in need of it.

Authorities seem to agree that lime is necessary to the plant, and if it be wholly lacking in soils, even though an



Photograph by United States Department of Agriculture.

DISTILLED CABBAGE PLANT — MUCH LESS LIKELY TO SINK IN FIELD TREATED WITH LIME.

abundance of all the other essential elements is present, the plant cannot develop normally. The plant cannot grow if any one of the essential elements of plant food is lacking. Fortunately, however, many soils are well provided with lime by nature, and it is seldom or never necessary for those who cultivate them to resort to liming.

The method usually resorted to for ascertaining the amount of lime in soils is to treat them with some strong mineral acid (usually hydrochloric) and determine the amount of lime which is thus dissolved. Some writers state that if only one-half of 1 per cent is thus shown to be present immediate resort to liming is desirable; others set the amount higher, and some seem to prefer to have present as much as 1 per cent.

The fact that beets of all kinds make a ready response to liming on soils which are deficient in carbonate of lime may be utilized as the basis for a practical and reliable method of testing the lime requirements of the soil. For this purpose lay out two plots of land, each about 12 by 30 feet, manure each of the plots with like amounts of a fertilizer containing potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen and apply lime to one of the plots at the rate of from one to two and a half tons per acre (forty pounds per plot would be approximately two and a half tons per acre). A comparison of the growth and yields on the two plots will furnish a safe means of judging whether the soil will respond profitably to applications of lime.

Liming Sometimes Injurious.

Excessive amounts of lime, especially on light soils, may have an injurious action. This is particularly true of freshly slaked lime and of ground limestone upon light sandy soils, which are inclined to be dry and which contain only small amounts of organic matter. It hinders unduly the decomposition of organic matter and thus renders the soil more open and less retentive of fertilizers and moisture than before. If either ground burned lime or slaked lime must be used upon such soils it should be applied in small amounts at not too frequent intervals.

The arguments in favor of the use of lime are summarized thus:

The use of lime as a soil improver is very ancient, and its value for this purpose is generally recognized. Its action as a fertilizer is both direct and indirect.

There are many soils in which lime is deficient, notably such as are derived from granite, mica schist and certain sandstones, shales and shales. On such soils lime is often of direct value in supplying a necessary element of plant food.

Indirect Value of Lime.

The indirect value of lime is perhaps more important than its direct action, because probably the majority of cultivated soils contain sufficient lime to meet the direct demands of plants for food. Lime is of indirect value in un-

locking the unavailable potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen in the soil.

Lime exerts a decided influence on the mechanical condition of soils, rendering heavy compact soils looser in texture and tending to bind particles of loose, leaching soils.

Lime is also beneficial in furnishing conditions in the soil favorable to the activity of the micro-organisms which convert the nitrogen of organic matter into nitrates which are readily assimilated by plants which decompose organic matter and which assist certain leguminous plants to assimilate the free nitrogen of the air.

One form of lime (gypsum) has been shown to be a most effective corrective of black alkali.

The continued use of lime unaccompanied by other fertilizers may prove injurious, especially on poor soils, since it converts the insoluble nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid compounds of the soil into such as can be rapidly taken up by plants or washed out in the drainage, thus hastening the exhaustion of the supply of these substances in the soil. As the German adage states, "The use of lime without manure makes both farm and farmer poor."

Behavior Toward Lime.

It has been shown that even upon many upland and naturally well-drained soils, apparently in good condition otherwise, the sourness (acidity) is so great that most varieties of plants will not thrive. Lime is the most economical and effective substance thus far used for correcting this condition. According to experiments made by the Rhode Island agricultural experiment station on field soils in that state, the plants tested may be classified with regard to their behavior toward lime as follows. Plants benefited by lime, spinach, squash, lettuce (all kinds), beets (all kinds), okra, cucumber, radish (young), stable oyster, celery, onion, parsnip, cauliflower, cucumber, eggplant, cantaloupe, asparagus, kohlrabi, cabbage, dandelion, Swedish turnip, pepper, peanut, English or flat turnip, upland cress (peppergrass), mustard, turnip, common pea, pumpkin, summer squash, scadolepida, golden wax bean, red Valentine bean, horticultural pole bean, bush lima bean, lentil, Hubbard squash, collards, hemp, tobacco, sunflower, gourd, alfalfa, clover (red, white, crimson and white), barley, rye, wheat, oats, Timothy, Kentucky blue grass, Canada pea, Cuthbert raspberry, gooseberry, currant (White Dutch), orange, quince, cherry and Barbados, Japan plum; plants but little benefited by lime, Indian corn, spurry (it has been reported in England that spurry is injured by lime), but such results have not been obtained in Rhode Island; rye, carrot, chicory, Rhode Island beet and redtop; plants slightly injured by lime, cotton, tomato, cowpea, indigo, Concord grape, peach, apple and pear; plants distinctly injured by lime, lupine, common sorrel (Osmoxys acetosella), radish, velvet bean, castor bean, flax, blackberry, black cap raspberry and cranberry.

Frequency of Liming.

The frequency with which lime should be practiced depends, among other things, upon the character of the soil and the rate of application, the number of years involved in the rotation practiced, the plants grown and their order of succession. As a general rule, it may be stated that from one-half to one and one-half tons of lime per acre every five or six years is sufficient. Applications of two or three tons may, however, be advisable in cases of very acid soils which are to be seeded down and are to remain in grass for several years. The practice of applying small amounts of lime at somewhat frequent intervals is being generally accepted as preferable to the use of large amounts at rare intervals.

Lime combined as carbonate, as in marl, wood ashes, etc., can usually be applied with safety in the spring or any other season of the year, but lime is always the safest time to apply caustic or slaked lime. It is gen-



Photograph by United States Department of Agriculture.

WASTEFUL METHOD OF STORING MANURE.

erally considered best to apply the lime to the soil immediately after plowing and burrow it in thoroughly. Lime which is already slaked may be spread upon the soil directly from wagons or carts or dumped into heaps and then spread with a shovel, although the most satisfactory plan in such cases is to use a lime spreader or ordinary grain drill with a fertilizer attachment. Where a lime spreader or similar implement is not available the burnt lime may be placed on the soil in piles of from forty to fifty pounds each, covered with moist earth and allowed to sink before being spread with a shovel.

In conclusion, it may be said, ascertain first whether lime is needed. If it is apply judiciously, and never depend upon lime alone to maintain the fertility of the soil, for all of the ingredients which plants need must be present in the soil to insure the profitable production of crops.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S.
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator

CODLING MOTH

Of all the insects that infest and prey upon the apple none is causing greater loss and damage than the codling moth, more familiarly known as the "apple worm." The actual loss sustained by Kentucky fruit growers is hardly appreciated, as most of the wormy fruit drops off prematurely, and is not observed, but it is safe to say that over fifty per cent of the apples raised in the state are infested with the larvae of the codling moth.

The mature insect belongs to a class of insects commonly known as moths. The moth is grayish brown in appearance and usually flies at night about the time the young fruit is forming. The female deposits her eggs singly at the calyx end of the fruit and on the nearby leaves and branches. The individual egg upon the leaf or fruit looks very much like a small white blister and is smaller than the head of a pin. The number of eggs laid by a single female ranges from sixty to seventy. The eggs hatch in from five to ten days after they are laid. As soon as the worms hatch they crawl to the nearest apple and usually eat its way thru the calyx or blossom end. After remaining in the apple from twenty to twenty-five days the worm cuts its way out through the side of the apple and builds a cocoon under a loose strip of bark or crevices in the trunk.

In order to control this insect it is best to spray just after the blossoms drop and before the calyx cup closes. If the spraying is put off, the calyx cup closes and it becomes impossible to deposit any poison within it. The calyx cup remains open from seven to ten days after the blossoms fall and the spray may be applied during this time. An effort should be made to spray immediately after the petals fall and not wait, as bad weather may hinder one from spraying later on.

Arsenate of lead and Paris green are practically the only poisons used in controlling the codling moth. Arsenate of lead is safer to use because of its superior adhesiveness and because it is not as liable to burn the foliage. To get the best results one should use three pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water. Paris green should be used at the rate of five to

eight ounces to fifty gallons of water. Where the poisons are used alone two pounds of lime should be added in order to avoid danger of burning the foliage. Paris green or arsenate of lead should preferably be mixed with lime-sulphur or with Bordeaux and so applied. If this is done it will save an extra spraying that is necessary in order to keep fungus diseases such as apple crab, bitter rot, etc., in control.

To get the best results it may be necessary to make a second application from ten days to two weeks later and for the second brood from the middle of July to the first of August. These sprayings are important.

Care should be taken to cover the tree in a thorough manner. Try to place a particle of the poisoned spray in the open calyx cup of every apple. To prevent further appearance of the codling moth fallen fruit should be destroyed, either by gathering or by allowing hogs to run in the orchard. Detailed information will be furnished free by the Extension Division of the Experiment Station. Correspondence is invited.

J. H. Carnaby,
Assistant Horticulturist.

The Friendly Oak Tree.

Whether its branches show green against a dark blue sky—gold where the sunlight touches them—whether its leaves show emerald in the light of the setting sun or tinct with silver in the moonlight, there is no tree of them all to compare with the oak. All a summer's day you may stretch beneath it, so strong and so sturdy, not to you only, but to all the little lives that swarm about its roots. All kinds of busy creatures, ants, spiders, daddy longlegs, believe of your childhood, go scurrying over you on this errand and that, as unfrail, almost, as if you were dead. A feeling of kinship comes to you, a knowledge that all this life about you in oak and grass and insect and the good dog lying at your feet is but a little part of the ageless tree and colony, soothed as a cool hand on a aching head there comes to you the realization that soon fears, hates and loves forgotten, your tired body shall rest under the trees all the days and all the nights. —Auntie Monthly.

FARMERS' LOSS IN SOUTH IS GREAT

Lack of Co-operation Declared to Be the Cause.

EXPERT GIVES FIGURES.

Professor Coulter of Census Bureau Has Compiled Some Startling Statistics on Annual Loss Sustained by Southern Farmers—Co-operation, et Varsailles For Past Year a Success.

Professor John Lee Coulter, expert special agent in the census bureau at Washington, has compiled some startling statistics in regard to the annual loss sustained by the southern farmers.

The crops of the southern farmers are worth each year in round numbers \$2,500,000,000. Most of this sum is spent for farm supplies, food, clothing,

etc., and \$1,000,000,000 of this amount finds its way into the pockets of the ever present middlemen.

It is estimated that the southern farmers secure credit by paying \$103,000,000 in excessive interest each twelve months.

All of this tremendous waste of money is made possible through lack of co-operation on the part of the gardeners and farmers, while at the same time it makes the city man pay a much higher price for the produce than he should.

Among the men in big business enterprises co-operation has been recognized as the golden key to success in the twentieth century. Co-operation and close organization, however, are products of education, and education is the weak point in most of our rural communities. Co-operation among farmers and growers has failed largely because the mass of our rural population has been poorly educated and at the same time scattered over a wide

territory. In the future our success in organization and co-operation among farmers, gardeners and fruit growers will lie in better schools, in better teachers, wide awake ministers and a closer community life.

Versailles is fulfilling a successful year in co-operative work with its Farmers' Union Supply company. Last summer 119 farmers and stockmen took stock in the company and its success was almost immediate. As the stockholders in this company are largely growers of Burley tobacco and raisers of blooded turkeys it will be seen that the union can do very little as a selling agent. The main work of the past year has been as a buying agent; and in this particular line it has been a great success.

The first year's buying business will amount to about \$15,000. Large amounts of wire fencing, feed seeds, farm machinery, paint and varnish have been bought both from jobbers and wholesale men. The first year's business has been good enough for the members of the union to receive 8 per

cent on their stock and also obtain a rebate of 5 per cent upon all purchases made through the union.

A new mill has just been completed and will soon be in operation. This will take care of the grain grown by the members of the union and enable them to buy their mill feed at quite reasonable figures.

EDUCATION IN CO-OPERATION WILL MEAN BETTER ROADS, BETTER SCHOOLS, BETTER TRUSTEES, BETTER TAX LAWS, BETTER MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE IN THE HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF OUR RURAL KENTUCKY.

TO RALLY IN LOUISVILLE.
If never there, you ought to go.
If ever there, you'll want to go.

During the Kentucky Educational association meeting, April 30, May 1, 2 and 3, Louisville will be overflowing with teachers, trustees and friends of the schools. The people of the big cities are watching the rural school problem with great interest. Louisville was among the first to strive to help in its solution.

GET TOGETHER FOR A BIGGER AND BETTER STATE.

POULTRY

FATTEN CHICKS FOR MARKET

Arizona Woman Has Much Success With Coop Covered With Wire Netting—Ration Used.

I am having great success in fattening my overstock of chick cockerels for hotel and restaurant trade, writes Mrs. Alma of Roswell, N. M., in the Farmers' Mail and Breeze. My feeding coop shown in the drawing has a solid floor of matched boards, covered with an inch of road grit. The top is covered with poultry netting, over which a solid roof is hinged, which may be raised on warm days. The front and

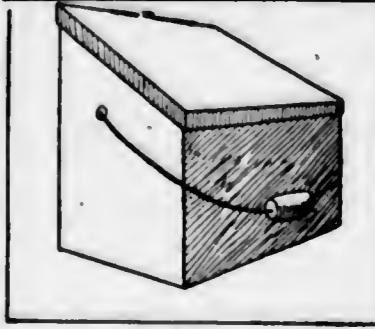
Coop for Market Feeding.

whole grain. There should be a heavy ball on each can, so that it may be carried easily, and to hang it up by. There should be at least one can for each poultry house. This avoids the necessity of carrying a measure of feed around when gathering the eggs.

FEED SUPPLY CAN IS USEFUL

Galvanized Receptacle, as Shown in Illustration, Affords Protection From Rodents.

Where one keeps much feed in the poultry house and wishes to protect it from rats and mice a can, such as is shown in the illustration, is the best device. This is made of galvanized iron 18½ inches high at the back, 12 inches in front, 9 inches deep and 11 inches wide. It will hold 25 pounds of



A Feed Supply Can.

whole grain. There should be a heavy ball on each can, so that it may be carried easily, and to hang it up by. There should be at least one can for each poultry house. This avoids the necessity of carrying a measure of feed around when gathering the eggs.

POULTRY NOTES

Keep something in the grit box. Poultry keeping is business of quick profits.

Suggestions of fall weather are revolving egg prices.

Plowing up runns and yards is a seasonal job any time.

All the milk they will consume is a help to the molting hens.

Corn makes fat and heat. Oats, wheat, bran and middlings make eggs.

Not a bit of decayed food of any kind ever ought to be given a hen or chick.

Too many birds in a house simply can not do so well as they would otherwise.

Before the roads get frozen, scrape up some dust for winter use. Put it in a dry place.

Ten hens that have room according to their strength will bring in more money than fifteen crowded.

When we get a good many chicks on hand there is a temptation to crowd them during the winter season.

THE MAIDEN RIDGE NURSERY

The Only Mountain Nursery in the State.

Save half the cost of your fruit trees and order by mail.

Cut out the Agent's profit and send for particulars at once. I have a large supply of one and two year old whole-root grafted trees true to name and all kinds of nursery stock for sale this spring at very low prices.

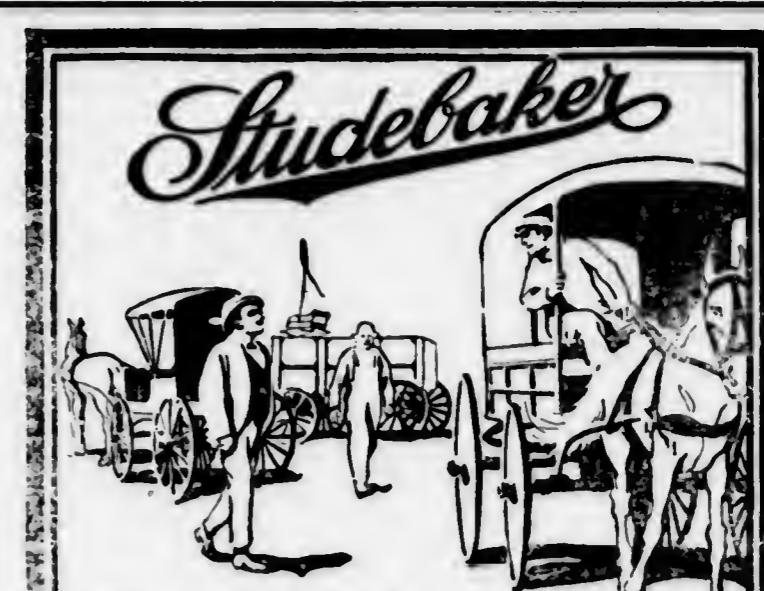
G. D. Smith,
Richmond, Ky.

All are needed by each one;

Nothing is fair or good alone.

—Emerson.

Our anger and impatience often prove much more mischievous than the things about which we are angry or impatient.—Marcus Aurelius.



Town's full of Studeb

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ANNOUNCEMENT

For Representative

We are authorized to announce W. R. Reynolds of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative from the Counties of Jackson, Owsley and Clay before the Republican voters at the August Primary 1913. Your votes are respectfully solicited. (ad)

COMMANDS MR. REYNOLDS

The Citizen is publishing the announcement of W. R. Reynolds of Tyner, Jackson County, as a candidate for Representative from the Counties of Jackson, Owsley and Clay, subject to the action of the Republicans of the District.

I wish to say that Mr. Reynolds is an enthusiastic Republican, never scratched the ticket in his life. He is well qualified to make the District a good representation. He is one of the best farmers in the District. It was his son that raised 135 bushels of corn on one acre last year and Mr. Reynolds won several premiums in the State Corn Show on his farm products. He is for the advancement of the mountains and believes the farmers need more aid from the State and National Bureaus of Agriculture and will work to that end if elected.

He believes the rural school term should be lengthened for the benefit of the poor boys and girls of the mountains. If Mr. Reynolds is elected the District will have a considerate worker and the farmer a true and tried friend and the writer believes he will be elected by a big majority, as the people and especially the farmers are all of one mind for him.

J. B. Scott, Vincent, Ky.

JACKSON COUNTY

MCKEE

McKee, Mar. 28.—Circuit Court has been in session here since the 24th.—There was a large tide in the creeks here last week, but it did not do much damage.—Lawyer W. E. Begley of London was in town last week.—Lawyer G. L. Radler of Annville is attending Circuit Court.—T. J. Coyne of Berea, was in town last week.—Charley Baker, of London, was here a few days last week.—H. F. Minter, of Lawrenceburg, was in town last week on business.—A. J. Hamilton has been in town for several days doing dental work.—A large crowd from this place attended church at the Sparks school house last Sunday.—Delbert York of Annville visited Mr. Charley Lainhart a few days recently.

CLOVER BOTTOM

Clover Bottom, Mar. 31.—Grover and Almer Hunter of Red Lick visited Lucy Dean, Saturday and Sunday.—A rain storm last Tuesday night did much damage to the people in this vicinity. It was followed by some snow and a freeze which killed the peaches and pears.—Dudley Bicknell who has been making his home at Frankfort for the past three years is visiting his kinsfolk, here.—H. N. Dean, candidate for County Attorney, was in McKee last week.—G. F. Thys attended court at McKee last week.—M. G. Cruse has purchased a horse from W. Lakes.—Leslie Howling has

TYNER

Tyner, Mar. 28.—Little Agnes Moore has recovered from pneumonia.—The heavy rains of the past week caused the biggest tides in the Laurel Fork Creek that has ever been known. It swept out all fueling in the valley, also uncle Alfred Johnson's mill dam at Mildred.—J. H. Jones is very sick with pneumonia.—J. T. Moore has gone to Illinois to farm this season.—W. R. Reynolds has purchased another fine horse and two thoroughbred Jacks for the Jacksonian Stock farm.—Chester Jones sold two yearling mules last week for \$200.—Halley Simpson of Ohio made a business trip to our town the past week.—Mrs. Lillie Dunigan who spent the winter in Florida is now at East Bernstadt on her way home.—Clay Underwood of Delvinta has been visiting old friends in this vicinity.—Good milk cows are selling from \$10 to \$75 in this vicinity.

CARICO

Carico, Mar. 30.—The large tide in Laurel Fork did great damage to fueling and took off all the ties near its banks.—The twelve year old son of Arthur McDaniel cut one of his toes off last week.—Mrs. John Summers is in very poor health.—Wm. Faubus who was badly injured by a log rolling over his body is much better.—Aunt Cosby Cole has gone to live with her daughter, Mrs. Nancy

Blancher, during the summer.—Mrs. Lucy Evans and son, Vesicle, of Lile, visited relatives of this place recently.—Mrs. Lucy Smith is sick again.—S. R. Roberts is having his taken up at Livingston at present.—Horn to Mrs. S. R. Roberts, a fine boy, the 22nd. His name is Basil.—Mrs. Dora Poor of Tennessee was visiting her mother, John Shelton, of this place last week.—James Lunsford filled his regular appointment at Flat Top the third Sunday in this month. He also gave an appointment for the third Sunday in April at Cornell Chapel at Little.

CLAY COUNTY

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Mar. 28.—The wife of Hugh Lunsford died last week leaving a husband and family to mourn her loss.—Mrs. Hilliard of Pigeon Roost has had a cancer removed by Dr. Hornsby. She is getting along very well.—Stephen Clarkston is recovering from a very painful abscess in his mouth.—Miss Nancy A. Maricle left on Wednesday to live in Indiana.—Dr. G. G. Maggard has returned from Hyden.—Mrs. James Tankersley has returned from the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. R. McCollum.—Many of the rafts were sent out on the recent tides.—The Union Sunday School celebrated Easter with a very interesting service. It, as well as the church services, preceded over by the Rev. C. S. Chestnut, were well attended.—The recent wind and rain storms did but little damage about here as compared with the destruction at other places. Much anxiety is being manifested by those having relatives in Dayton and Hamilton regarding their safety. Reports have come that many lives were lost in both places.

VINE

Vine, Mar. 27.—The storm of last Friday morning did great damage

SOUTH FORK

South Fork, Mar. 28.—A. E. Campbell is farming lots this spring.—Bill C. Gilbert had a working Friday.—The school at Booneville closed, Mar. 21st. The school did excellent work with Prof. C. L. Sane, M. C. Strong and Miss Fannie Glass as teachers.—James L. Campbell of this place attended school at Booneville this winter.—Carrie Gilbert visited her sister, Mrs. H. C. Combs, Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. J. W. Anderson and L. W. Sane filled their regular appointments at Meechona, Saturday and Sunday with one addition to the church.—Rev. L. A. and Ed Gabard filled their regular appointment at Wolf Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—J. L. Williams of this place still suffers a great deal with rheumatism.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

CLIMAX

Climax, Mar. 28.—Mrs. Walt Bullen died suddenly a few days ago and was buried at Seaford Cemetery. She leaves a husband and family to mourn her loss.—J. W. Chapman of Johnetta lost his barn, two milking harness and other goods by fire, the 29th. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a work hand.—Jerome Cox sold his farm, known as the old stand of W. D. McIntire, to George Gandy for \$700.—Hoog Gadd lost a fine cow, Friday night.—Geo. Gatliff of Elgin, Jackson County, moved, the 23rd, to his property at Goochland that he bought of J. Cox.

PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, Mar. 28.—Mr. and Mr.

Gatun Lock With Water In It

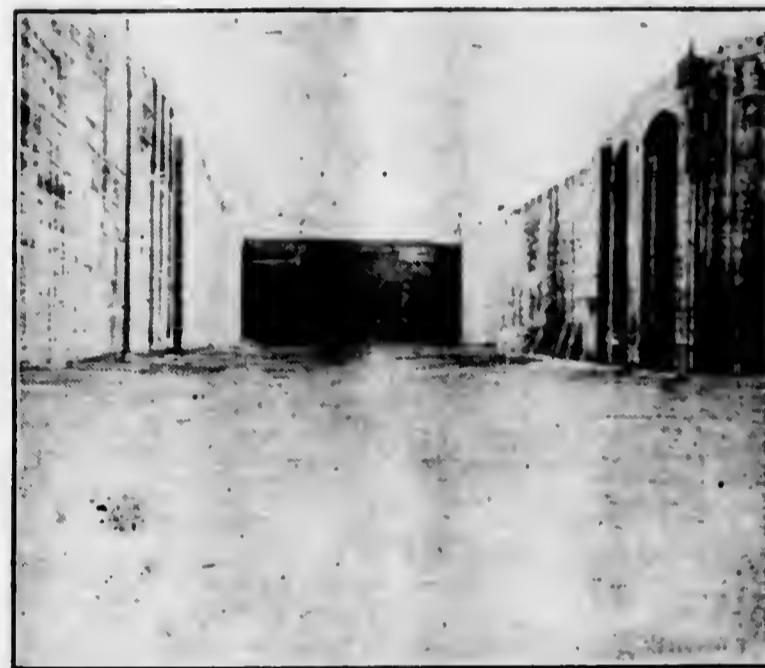


Photo by American Press Association.

THIS is but one of the twins of the three twin locks at Gatun on the Panama canal. Alongside of it is another identically the same, while similar locks are encountered approaching these locks and again leaving them. Between the three twins they lift the monster ships of the ocean up the eighty-five foot elevation to the great artificial Gatun lake that takes them onward to the Pacific. Ships coming in the opposite direction are lowered to the level of the Atlantic. In order to save water and hasten locking both each lock chamber is divided into subchambers—one 650 feet long and the other 350 feet long.

thru here.—Mrs. Rebecca Brownling who has been confined to her bed all winter, is slowly improving.—Rev. Boyd Baker of London, who held a protracted meeting at Mt. Olive, and also a few days at Stringtown, returned to his home just week.—Miss Mary Iltice is staying at Welchton this week.—Fred Sandlin and Chester Mainpin of Laurel Creek visited friends and relatives at this place, Saturday and Sunday.—Jamele Clark lost a fine mule last Saturday.—Elijah Estridge of Garrard County visited relatives at this place last week.—George Higgins spent Saturday night with Wilson Hurley.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Browning of Beattyville visited relatives at this place last week.—Frank Clark and son of Hileman spent last Friday and Saturday with relatives of this place.—There was a big tide in Big Sexton, yesterday.—The people of this place were very much surprised to hear of the death of Wm. Smith. He died last Monday of fever.—Cows are still at \$40 up to \$55 in this neighborhood.—G. W. Browning made a business trip to Beattyville, Monday.—John Iltice, who was getting very old and feeble, died at his home on Buncum last week.—Mr. Chester Baldwin of Maudlin and Miss Ollie Whittimore were quietly married at the bride's home some few days ago.

George Clontz, who have been in West Virginia, are at Pittsburg again.—The fifth Saturday meeting of The Laurel River Association convened with the State Lick church, Friday.—Robert Broughton, who has been working at Arky, returned home yesterday.—Noah Murray is very low. He is not expected to live but a short time.—The beautiful home of S. L. Tipton was burned a few days ago. Only a few things were saved.—Mrs. Laura Moore and Mr. John Sewer were married, Saturday night.—John Higgins has returned home.—Prof. Jones will begin a subscription school, Monday.

ESTILL COUNTY

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, Mar. 28.—There was a wind and rain storm here, Friday morning, blowing down trees and fencing and doing much damage.

¶ Nothing timid about a want ad.

¶ They "rush in where angels fear to tread"—where you would be refused admission perhaps.

¶ No waiting your turn in the ante-room, young man, if your "situation wanted" ad rings true.

night with Berry and Laney Peters, Thursday.—Minnie Anderson visited Eva Peters, Thursday night.—Miss Eva Peters spent last Monday with Lula Peters. Lula Peters and her brother, Crate, visited Mand and Joe Palmer, Saturday night.

SOUTH FORK

South Fork, Mar. 28.—A. E. Campbell is farming lots this spring.—Bill C. Gilbert had a working Friday.—The school at Booneville closed, Mar. 21st. The school did excellent work with Prof. C. L. Sane, M. C. Strong and Miss Fannie Glass as teachers.—James L. Campbell of this place attended school at Booneville this winter.—Carrie Gilbert visited her sister, Mrs. H. C. Combs, Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. J. W. Anderson and L. W. Sane filled their regular appointments at Meechona, Saturday and Sunday with one addition to the church.—Rev. L. A. and Ed Gabard filled their regular appointment at Wolf Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—J. L. Williams of this place still suffers a great deal with rheumatism.

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Comparative Digestibility of Food

Made with different Baking Powders

From a Series of Elaborate Chemical Tests:

An equal quantity of bread (biscuit) was made with each of three different kinds of baking powder—cream of tartar, phosphate, and alum—and submitted separately to the action of the digestive fluid, each for the same length of time.

The relative percentage of the food digested is shown as follows:

Bread made with Royal Cream of Tartar Powder:

100 Per Cent. Digested

Bread made with phosphate powder:

68½ Per Cent. Digested

Bread made with alum powder:

67½ Per Cent. Digested

These tests, which are absolutely reliable and unprejudiced, make plain a fact of great importance to everyone: Food raised with Royal, a cream of tartar Baking Powder, is shown to be entirely digestible, while the alum and phosphate powders are found to largely retard the digestion of the food made from them.

Undigested food is not only wasted food, but it is the source of very many bodily ailments.

Lower house will remain out of the danger zone.

In towns of any size associated charities and public spirited citizens are doing everything possible to alleviate suffering, but from the Kentucky mountains, where every family is practically in the same condition, reports show that the flood has done even greater damage than at first reported. Little towns along the Kentucky and Licking river valleys suffered great property loss and privations. In many places are low.

Whole conditions will grow better in Eastern and Central Kentucky. Western Kentucky seems destined for the greatest flood in the history of the state. There will be at least a ten-foot rise at Cairo, Evansville and other points it is stated in reports from those places.

Reports received here from points between Louisville and Cincinnati and Louisville and the Mississippi on the west, told of the greatest precautions having been taken to prevent loss of life when the highest stages are reached in the Ohio.

Live stock of all kinds has been carried to the highlands, except at several points, both up and down the river, where cattle kept at distilleries to fatten on the by-products of the plants, were caught in the rapidly rising waters before they could be unhooked and driven to points of safety.

Such situations are being carefully watched by the health authorities, who will take suitable precautions to destroy all carcasses as soon as it is possible as a precaution against disease.

Funds were inaugurated to care for the refugees, most of whom were driven out of their homes when the flood came in and around Louisville were flooded several days ago.

DAYTON BUILDINGS BURNED.

Dayton, O. The following is a complete list of Dayton buildings destroyed by fire:

North Side Third Street.—Larken Supply Co.; Klefaher Co.; Adamson Grocery Co.; C. A. Cooper Co., wholesale saddlery; Patterson Tool & Supply Co.; Johnson Blank Book Co.; Burkhardt & Betherman, drug store; Sol. Hank, liquor company; Joseph Sabauer, wholesale liquors.

South Side of Third Street.—Lowe Brothers paint store; Charles A. P. Harrel, paint company; Hayner, liquor store; Irwin, Jewell & Vinson, paint store; Kroger's grocery; Neppen's liquor store; Long's Storage Co.; Dodd's gun store (O. N. G. ordinance department); Kuhmel's seed store.

Jefferson Street.—Dayton & Troy electric station; W. D. Huber, furniture company; Graves' liquor store; Fred Ketter and Sons, wholesale liquor.

The burned district reaches from Second to Fourth streets and from Jefferson to Library Park.

Most of the people are sowing their oats and preparing their corn ground.

Maggie Johnson has been visiting F. B. Campbell's folks for the past week.—H. G. Bicknell had an egg contest from Dec. 1st to Mar. 15th. He offered as a prize a fifteen dollar dresser to the one who brought the most eggs. Mr. Sid Lainhart got the dresser. He brought 173 dozen. Mrs.

LOW FARES TO THE Fertile Northwest



ONE-WAY SPRING COLONIST TICKETS ON
SALE DAILY MARCH 15 TO APRIL 15, 1913 TO
points in Western Montana, Idaho, Washington,
Oregon, British Columbia.

ROUND TRIP HOMESEEKERS' TICKETS ON
SALE 1st and 3rd TUESDAYS EACH MONTH TO
many points in the Northwest United States and
Canada. Long limit and stopovers.

Travel on the

Northern Pacific Ry

and connecting lines, to

Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho,
Washington, Oregon, or to Manitoba, Saskatchewan,
Alberta, British Columbia.

Will send free illustrated literature about the Northwest United States and full information about Northern Pacific rates of fare and service promptly upon request. It costs you nothing. Write today.

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